The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

The United States and Great Britain—The Alabama Claims.

More Assurances of Peace from France.

Important Suit Won by the United States in Canada.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson and the City Authorities of Sheffield.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 5.

Yesterday, Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, the American Minister, delivered another speech in Sheffield. This speech was in reply to an address presented by the corporate authorities of the city.

Mr. JOHNSON said that, in the discharge of the duties of his position, he anticipated no trouble, so far as the preservation of peaceful relations between the United States and England was concerned; but the high and deserved reputation achieved by his illustrious predecessor, Mr. ADAMS, had made difficult the task of succeeding him with equal acceptability. The highest aim of his mission would be to do as well. The speaker repeated what he had said to the cutlers yesterday, that a rupture of the friendly relations now existing between the United States and Great Britain would be impossible, on account of the identity of race, language, institutions and aspirations. The character of Queen VICTORIA forbade the possibility of such a rupture.

Mr. JOHNSON refuted the assertion of Mr. ROEBUCK, one of the Representatives in the House of Commons from Sheffield, that the people of the United States were heterogeneous. He maintained that the foreign emigrants who landed on American shores all merged in one great nation, and that nation was English, and they did not vitiate the community by importing vices with them.

Newspaper Comments on Mr. Johnson's Speech.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 5.

The London *Times* this morning has a lengthy editorial article on the subject of Mr. JOHNSON's recent speeches at Sheffield. The *Times* comments favorably on his declarations regarding the heterogeneousness of the American people, and thinks the people of the United States are as much an English unit as the people of England, where the Irish, Scotch, French and Germans make so large a share of the population. America could not complain if the international relations were not as friendly and agreeable as could be desired, for England has always been more disposed to a real alliance than the United States have. Referring incidentally to the general elections soon to occur in England, the *Times* says: "Whatever may be the result of these elections, the same reciprocity of feelings between the United States and Great Britain is certain to ensue."

England Ready to Settle the Alabama Claims.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 5.

The *Standard* of last evening contained an editorial article on the relations of the United States and Great Britain. The non-settlement of the *Alabama* claims the writer considers no fault of England's. England is always ready to settle disputes and always ready to return friendship.

The Abergele Railroad Disaster.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Sept. 5.

The report that BAYARD CLARKE, an American, was among the victims of the recent Abergele railway disaster, was erroneous. Mr. CLARKE, though one of the passengers of the ill-fated train, is alive and well.

Great Fire in the Southampton Docks.

SOUTHAMPTON, Saturday, Sept. 5.

A fire broke out last night among the shipping in the Southampton docks. Much valuable property was destroyed. It is impossible to estimate the loss, but it will be very heavy.

FRANCE.

More Peace Assurances—Withdrawal from Rome of Count Sartiges.

PARIS, Saturday, Sept. 5.

The *Constitutionnel*, semi-official Imperialist organ, in its issue of last evening, repeats in the strongest manner possible its assurances of permanent peace.

ROME, Saturday, Sept. 5.

Count SARTIGES, the French Minister, yesterday had an audience with the Pope, presented his letters of recall, and took formal leave.

Banquet to the English Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

PARIS, Saturday, Sept. 5.

LORD LYONS, the British Minister, gave a banquet to Lord STANLEY, the English Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who is at present in the city.

M. MOUSTIER was present. Speeches of a complimentary and pacific character were made, and much good feeling prevailed.

FARRAGUT.

Opposition to His Passage of the Dardanelles.

PARIS, Saturday, Sept. 5.

The *Presse*, the Austro-Catholic Opposition journal of this city, has another editorial to-day on the matter of the American squadron in Turkish waters. The writer says that the demand that the United States war vessels shall pass the Dardanelles was prompted by Russia, and that the Sublime Porte, encouraged by the English and French Ministers, will refuse to comply.

Arrival of Admiral Farragut at Athens.

VIENNA, Saturday, Sept. 5.

Admiral FARRAGUT has arrived at Athens.

SWITZERLAND.

Death of a Distinguished Chemist.

LUCERNE, Saturday, Sept. 5.

CHRISTIAN FRIEDERICH SCHOENBEIN, the distinguished Swiss chemist, died at Baden Baden yesterday.

GERMANY.

The Arctic Explorers.

BERLIN, Saturday, Sept. 5.

Advices have been received here announcing that the ship *Germania*, which sailed on the Arctic Exploring Expedition, has again been spoken. When last seen she was in latitude 80° 30'; longitude 5° East. All well.

JAPAN.

Satisfaction for the Murder of French Sailors.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 5—Evening.

Telegrams from Hong Kong, dated July 24, have been received here to-day.

The Japanese Government have made full satisfaction to France for the murder of a boat's crew from a French frigate.

Latest Outrages by Negroes in Tennessee.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sunday, Sept. 6.

At 3 o'clock this morning a band of negroes went to the house of T. A. ALEXANDER, on the Hernando road, and called to him to get up. While striking a light he was fired on through a window and severely wounded. He struggled to fasten the door, but they forced it open and fired at him again, mortally wounding him, and then set fire to the house. His wife, who had escaped through the back door, returned with some neighbors and succeeded in extinguishing the flames. ALEXANDER is still alive, but there is no hope of his recovery. A negro named MOSES COCKVILLE has been arrested as one of the delinquents, and the detectives are on the track of the others.

Last night four negroes entered the house of Mrs. LAVINIA JONES, on President's Island, just below the city, and commenced pillaging it. A negro named CÆSAR SIMPSON attempted to outrage Mrs. JONES, but she seized a knife and stabbed him in the groin and chest. Her screams brought the neighbors to the spot, and they succeeded in arresting the entire party and bringing them to the city. SIMPSON is not expected to live.

Fire at St. Louis, Mo.—Movements of Gen. Sherman—Shooting Affray.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sunday, Sept. 6.

The grocery store of Mrs. J. P. HANNON was burned to-night. The stock was valued at about $20,000; insured for $18,000. The building was damaged to the extent of $5,000.

Gen. SHERMAN has returned from his trip to the Rocky Mountains. He reports that the Union Pacific Railroad is finished 790 miles west of Omaha, and will be completed to Green River, 60 miles further, by Oct. 1.

BILLY EMERSON, a negro minstrel, had some words with JACK HOWARD, the Treasurer of WILSON's Opera House, in a hack, about 4 o'clock this morning, and shot him. The ball took effect in the forehead, and, glancing, passed under the scalp, coming out at the back of his head. EMERSON was arrested, and subsequently admitted to bail, to appear Oct. 1 for examination. A woman was the cause of the affair. HOWARD's wound is not severe.

Destructive Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., Sunday, Sept. 6.

Early this morning a fire broke out among a quantity of packing materials stored in the upper portion of the six-story block Nos. 131 to 137 Congress-street. The active exertions of the firemen confined the flames to the upper story; but considerable loss, consequent upon damage by water, was sustained by the occupants of the other stories, including the Boston Stained and Cut Glass Works, owned by J. M. COOK; SLAVIN, CRUMLEY & FLINT, glass cutters; ALSTEN & CROMLEY, cut glass manufacturers; B. D. WASHBURN, blind and sash-makers' supplies; FOGG & HAPGOOD, wholesale dealers in boots and shoes, and THOS. H. TYLER, wool dealer. The damage to the building amounts to from $8,000 to $10,000, mostly insured.

Fenianism in Canada—Marine Disaster—Emigrants at Toronto.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Sept. 5.

B. DEVLIN has written another letter to the Irishmen of Montreal, vindicating his recent denunciation of the contemplated picnic. His words of admonition, he says, have been grossly misrepresented by the would-be new leader of his countrymen here. The feeling against DEVLIN is very bitter.

The steamer *Corinthian* ran into and sunk two barges while entering the Lachine Canal last night.

Twenty-three thousand two hundred and seventy-six emigrants arrived at Toronto during the present year, of whom only 3,110 remained in Canada.

The discount on American invoices for the ensuing week is 30 per cent.

Welcome to Democratic Leaders at Augusta, Me.—Republican Mass Meeting.

AUGUSTA, Me., Saturday, Sept. 5.

Gen. THOMAS EWING, of Kansas, Hon. T. H. HUBBARD, of Maine, and J. O. COOMBS, of Virginia, arrived here this afternoon. They were met at the depot by a cavalcade of Democrats, who escorted them through the streets. This evening they addressed a large audience at Grant Hall.

The Republicans of Sidney and the adjoining towns held a large Republican mass meeting this afternoon, which was addressed by Gen. BRINKERHOFF, of Ohio, and Hon. JAMES E. BLAINE, of Augusta.

The Championship Boat Race at Pittsburg, Penn.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sunday, Sept. 6.

The great scull race for the championship of America and a purse of $2,000, between WALTER BROWN, of Portland, and HENRY COULTER, of this city, takes place on Wednesday afternoon. BROWN arrived here at noon to-day. HAMMIL has challenged the winning man to row within two weeks from the race.

Base Ball in Boston, Mass.

BOSTON, Mass., Sunday, Sept. 6.

A game of base ball was played yesterday between the Trimountain Club, of Boston, and the Hampden Club, of Springfield, which resulted in a victory for the former by a score of 45 to 11.

Steamer Moravian at Father Point.

FATHER POINT, Sunday, Sept. 6.

The steamship *Moravian* has passed this point, inward bound.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 6.

THE POSTAGE STAMP CASE.

The Solicitor of the Post Office Department, who has been engaged at Toronto, Canada, in the supervision of the suit brought by this Government to recover the value of $12,000 worth of postage stamps captured by the rebel pirate *Florida*, has returned. The case was argued for the Government by CALEB CUSHING, and resulted in a decision in our favor. The Government has spent considerable time and money in the case, for the reason that it is similar to a number of cases pending in Europe, and the result has established a favorable precedent for them.

The capture of the postage stamps was effected by the *Florida* while they were *en route* from New-York to New-Orleans. They subsequently fell into the hands of a man named TAYLOR, of Virginia, who sold them to parties in Liverpool. The Liverpool firm sent them to Toronto, after the close of the war, to be sold, when our Government obtained an injunction against their sale, resulting in the suit which has just been decided.

The defence argued that the capture was legal, and that the last transfer of title was effected by open sale in open market to indifferent parties.

Mr. CUSHING, for our Government, argued that the captors of the stamps being rebels or pirates, could not roam the high seas, and having captured the property of their legal sovereign, take it into any admiralty court as a prize of war, but that their act was mere piracy. The court sustained him and decided that the title of that class of property is still vested in the United States.

SANFORD E. CHURCH.

SANFORD E. CHURCH, late candidate for the Democratic nomination for President, who has been here several days, beseeching the President to recall BINCKLEY from New-York, returned to that City to-day. He was escorted to the depot by FELIX MCCLOSKEY, young DEAN RICHMOND, JOHNNIE COYLE, and other ardent Democrats.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL RANDALL.

Postmaster-General RANDALL returned to-day from his trip to Wisconsin, and will resume the duties of his office to-morrow.

THE CONSPIRACY AGAINST MR. ROLLINS.

The *status* of the conspiracy against Commissioner ROLLINS remains unchanged to-day. It is understood here that the case will be brought up for final hearing before Commissioner EASTMAN at the Astor House to-morrow, when the witnesses subpœnaed by FITCH yesterday will be examined.

BOYS IN BLUE.

Eight regiments of Boys in Blue have been raised in the District of Columbia, which have been organized into two brigades, and a third brigade is in process of organization.

PERSONAL.

W. J. O'SHAUGHNESSY, Chief of the Division of Books and Accounts in the office of the Treasurer of the United States, has resigned for the purpose of engaging in business in Nashville.

PASSPORTS TO CUBA.

The following has just been made public:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.

Official notice has been received at this Department that the Spanish authorities of the Island of Cuba, have adopted a new regulation concerning passports. That regulation requires all passengers arriving at the ports of that Island to present authentic official passports, properly issued by the Spanish Consul in the ports of departure; and that in case of passengers failing to exhibit such passports as required, they will not be permitted to land without compliance with special conditions, which will be found very inconvenient in many cases, and impossible in others.

Notice has also been received at the Department, that the papers purporting to be passports issued by the Mayor of New-Orleans, and viséed by the Spanish Consul there, are rejected under the beforementioned regulation.

Notice has also been received that persons residing in the United States seaports, who call themselves "passport agents," are in the habit of giving certificates, in which it is stated that they have applied to the Department of State for passports, and that those certificates being viséed by the Spanish Consul, are presented as passports in Cuban ports, and are rejected there under the same regulation before-mentioned.

(Signed,) WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Letter from an Indignant Revenue Officer to President Johnson.

The following letter from M. P. GADDIS to President JOHNSON, gives the reasons of the former for tendering his resignation of the office of Assessor of the Second District of Ohio:

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, SECOND DISTRICT, OHIO, CINCINNATI, Aug. 31, 1868.

His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

SIR: Secretary MCCULLOCH's letter of the 28th inst. is received, in which he states that in a letter addressed to you, that I should have said: "If I am incompetent, please let the honorable Secretary notify me of the fact and I will resign." In addition, he states that after having given the subject due consideration, it is his duty to request of me that I tender to the President my resignation of the office of Assessor of Internal Revenue of the Second District of Ohio. Incompetent? How strange the story! Has it taken the wisdom of "ANDREW JOHNSON" and the wonderful sagacity of the honorable Secretary of the Treasury two years and two months to discover that M. P. GADDIS was incompetent to fill the duties of Assessor of the Second District of Ohio? Letters and circulars on file in this office give the lie to the whole statement. There is a divinity that gives shape to President JOHNSON and Secretary MCCULLOCH's end; that divinity is "SEYMOUR and BLAIR," and the destruction of the Union. The divinity which shapes my end is "GRANT and COLFAX," and the salvation of the Union. ANDREW JOHNSON has twice admitted to me that my efforts in the Baltimore Convention made him President of the United States, although he had to step in over the corpse of the murdered LINCOLN. Several times since then he has congratulated me as the warmest friend he had in the State of Ohio. He now requests my resignation because I am incompetent. Incompetent! Why? Because I have been leagued with an incompetent administration. GADDIS incompetent! Yes, because he would not (with the Copperhead SEYMOUR, and the declared revolutionist FRANK BLAIR, with JOHNSON and MCCULLOCH at their backs, to destroy the Union, for which over three hundred thousand Northern braves laid down their lives as a holy and eternal sacrifice,) consent to serve as their tool, to carry out the destruction of the Union by sustaining SEYMOUR and BLAIR. Mr. President and Secretary MCCULLOCH, you are for SEYMOUR and BLAIR, STRADER and SAM. CARY. I am for GRANT and COLFAX, glorious BEN. EGGLESTON, JOB STEVENSON, and the whole Republican ticket. And now, in conclusion, I beg leave most respectfully to tender my resignation as Inspector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of Ohio, as per request, for "incompetency." Incompetent! Thank God, too incompetent to follow JOHNSON and MCCULLOCH into the ranks of rebels and traitors. Three times three for GRANT and COLFAX. Yours, sympathetically,

M. P. GADDIS.

Gen. Grant and Mexico.

Correspondence of the Syracuse Journal.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 31, 1868.

I revert to this matter because there is an attempt to prove that Gen. GRANT has been the advocate of war between us and France over the Mexican matters, and also because it establishes conclusively GRANT's claims to statesmanship and to the possession of a policy where the Executive of this country has, under the Constitution, a legitimate right to its exercise. I refer to foreign affairs, where it falls naturally to the lot of the President to initiate measures.

I see the *World* quotes the letter on Mexico recently contained in one of my letters, and tortures a portion of the context into a dispatch, purporting to be written here, but evidently made up in the New-York office, to prove that GRANT tried to engage us in hostilities with France. But GRANT did not want war with France or the Imperial usurper, but really prevented what seemed inevitable. The occupation of Mexico was part of the rebellion. The Southern leaders knew NAPOLEON's game in 1859. So did SEWARD. The leading rebels told their people that the French would help them. Fear on the part of the English Government alone prevented this. GRANT saw all this when LEE had surrendered. He urged upon the President repeatedly that the United States must protest against the intervention in Mexican affairs. On the other hand he restrained his sentiments. It is on record that SHERMAN and SHERIDAN both wanted to "pitch into" the French and Austrians. SHERMAN sought to impress on all Southern officers that he came into contact with the advantage of such a war to knit the sections together again, and GRANT feared that the emigration to Mexico of Southern leaders, &c., would create an hostile element, necessitating the existence of a large standing army, &c., and he believed that an active use of the martial prestige we had acquired would cause NAPOLEON to vacate and bring about the downfall of his puppet without a resort to arms. To this end he strove. It was for this that he procured, against the exertions of Mr. SEWARD, the sending of Gen. SCHOFIELD to Europe, where he succeeded in perfecting the arrangement referred to in the following extract from the letter of instructions to Minister CAMPBELL:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 25, 1866.

SIR: You are aware that a friendly and explicit arrangement exists between this Government and the Emperor of France to the effect that he will withdraw his expeditionary military forces from Mexico in three parts, the first of which shall leave Mexico in November next, and the third in November, 1867, and that upon the evacuation being thus completed, the French Government will immediately come upon the ground of non-intervention in regard to Mexico which is held by the United States. Doubts have been entertained and expressed in some quarters upon the question whether the French Government will faithfully execute this agreement. No such doubts have been entertained by the President, who has had repeated and even recent assurances that the complete evacuation of Mexico by the French will be consummated at the periods mentioned, or earlier, if compatible with climatical, military and other conditions. What the Government of the United States really desired with regard to the future of Mexico is not the conquest of Mexico, or any part of it, or the aggrandizement of the United States by purchases of land or dominion, but on the other hand, they desire to see the people of Mexico relieved from all foreign military intervention, to the end that they may resume the conduct of their own affairs under the existing republican Government, or such other frame of Government as, being left in the enjoyment of perfect liberty, they shall determine to adopt in the exercise of their own free will, by their own act, without dictation from any foreign country, and of course without dictation from the United States."

GRANT represents the honest American idea. The Munroe doctrine sustained; honest aid from a great Republic to a weak one, but no attempt to take advantage of its weakness. From various sources, papers prepared by GRANT, &c., I know that his method of annexation will be by attraction rather than purchase—the moral force of better laws and greater prosperity.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

INDIANA.

Magnificent Demonstration of the Boys in Blue—The Republican Party Never in Better Condition—Bogus Democratic Colonels.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Thursday, Sept. 3, 1868.

I have just returned from Indianapolis, where the most imposing and magnificent demonstration of the campaign, the grand mass convention of the patriotic "Fighting Boys in Blue" was held. A brilliant success had been confidently looked for, but the result of the judicious preparations that had been made for the demonstration far surpassed the most sanguine expectations of the Republicans. Indianapolis is a Republican city, and its enlightened inhabitants always know how to manifest their devotion to the Republican cause on such occasions in a peculiarly handsome and stirring manner. But there were, besides, at least thirty thousand active and enthusiastic young Republicans, most of whom had fought in the war against the "friends" of HORATIO SEYMOUR and "peers" of FRANK P. BLAIR, from all parts of the State in the city; and what with the splendid weather, the beautiful decorations of the city, the innumerable flags, the music, the booming of artillery, the honest Union cheers that made the welkin ring all day, the able and stirring speeches that were delivered from several stands to immense audiences, the scene was one of striking grandeur and impressiveness, and the demonstration will be remembered long after the smoke has vanished from the battle-field and the nation has given its verdict.

The glorious news from Vermont was received at the beginning of the meeting and raised the enthusiasm of the assembled masses to the highest pitch. I wish the sturdy Green Mountain Boys had heard the deafening cheers with which the news of their splendid triumph was received by one of the largest meetings ever held in the Hoosier State, and the pledges that were made on all sides that Indiana should cheer them in October next by equally glad tidings.

DEMOCRATIC PREDICTIONS.

The Democratic leaders acknowledge that they are unable to match this and similar Republican demonstrations. They concede that the flower of the young men in the State are Republicans. But they insist that the sentiments of many of the old farmers and mechanics, who used to vote with the Republicans, have undergone a marked change; that, if the leaders of the Conservative Republicans have one and all united again with the Republicans, few of their humbler adherents have left the Democratic ranks; that the foreign population is stronger than ever in the Democratic faith; and that the Republicans, while they have the more demonstrative portion of the population on their side, would awake a defeated party on the day after the election, as the Republicans of Ohio did in October last. Such, they assert, will be the case throughout the West.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE PROSPECTS.

I took especial pains to ascertain the truth about these predictions, and no better opportunity could have presented itself to me than the Indianapolis mass meeting. I propounded the following questions to a great many intelligent and well-informed men from all parts of the State, and append the gist of the replies which I received: "Are the Republicans in your county stronger or weaker than in 1866?" "Much stronger. There are no dissensions, no independent candidacies, no jealousies whatever. The party never was more hopeful, active and harmonious than at present." "What about the Conservative Republicans?" "All of them have rejoined us—staff, rank and file." "Do you know of any Democrats that will vote for GRANT and COLFAX?" Some said they knew some, and others a great many. "Do you know of any Republicans that will vote for SEYMOUR and BLAIR?"—(With considerable emphasis) "No, Sir, none at all!" "What about the foreign-born citizens?" "Fewer of them will vote against GRANT and COLFAX than went in 1864 against LINCOLN and JOHNSON." "Will there be a full vote in October?" "The fullest that ever was cast." "Is there any lukewarmness in the Republican ranks?" "None whatever."

Let me add that the reports which the Republican State Central Committee daily receives from all parts of the State fully confirm these statements, and that in all those counties where the Republicans have already taken a political census a considerable increase of their vote and very little reluctance on the part of the "floaters" to declare their preference, have been found.

A DISGUSTED SENATOR.

It is generally looked upon as quite suggestive that Senator DOOLITTLE has "thrown up the sponge," and abandoned his proposed stumping tour in Indiana after delivering a few speeches. The fulsome encomiums which he bestowed on HORATIO SEYMOUR were strangely at variance with the unmeasured terms in which, in 1863, he denounced the then Governor of New-York as morally responsible for the riot in New-York City; and his predictions that Wisconsin, Illinois and Ohio would go against GRANT and COLFAX elicited only shouts of derision. The fact is the Senator is, by this time, convinced of the hopelessness of the cause in the West, and he probably does not care to be used by our venomous Copperheads to help them to elect a few Sons of Liberty to the Legislature. So he thought the best thing he could do would be to give Indiana a very wide berth.

GOV. BRAMLETTE.

Another Democratic light that has been suddenly snuffed out in Indiana is Ex-Gov. BRAMLETTE, of Kentucky. Owing to his reputation, the announcement that he would speak in Indiana created a great deal of curiosity to hear him; but no speaker ever disappointed his friends and foes more signally than Gov. BRAMLETTE. After he had spoken for ten minutes here in Lafayette, Senator HENDRICKS, who had introduced him to the audience, and sat with him on the platform, and all intelligent Democrats who were present, felt exceedingly ill at ease, while the Republicans smiled maliciously at the fiasco of the speaker. The Governor has since then been excused by the Democratic Committee from stumping Indiana any further.

BOGUS NEW-YORK COLONELS.

A number of Democratic stump speakers, pretending to have commanded famous New-York regiments during the war, but whose names cannot be found on the rosters, are traveling about the Western States and denounce Gen. GRANT in the most furious manner. A *soi-disant* "Colonel" FOSTER, who, with brazen effrontery, claimed to have commanded JOHN COCHRANE's good old regiment, was exposed as a swindler at Indianapolis, where the "White Boys in Blue" were to be addressed by him; and several other fellows of the same description have been caught in various parts of the State.

JOINT DEBATES.

Senator HENDRICKS and Gov. BAKER will commence their debates on the 10th inst. They will speak twice in every district, and it is certain that immense crowds will listen to them. The Senator's ingenuity will be put to a severer test than ever before. Imagine the leading director of a National Bank, and, moreover, one of the heaviest bondholders in the State, denouncing the National Banks and bondholders as little better than pick-pockets all over the State, and then suddenly brought face to face with an able opponent who knows all about him, and will subject him to the most merciless cross-examination. I wonder how Mr. HENDRICKS will stand the test. Those Democratic leaders who know him best have serious misgivings as to the result of these debates, although he is undoubtedly a as speaker superior to Gov. BAKER. But considering the gross duplicity which Senator HENDRICKS has practiced here on the stump, and, furthermore, considering the fact that Gov. BAKER is universally reported as an upright and honorable man, it is generally believed that the Senator will come out second best. A great many people, however, believe that he will back out at the last moment.

W. C.

TENNESSEE.

Opinions of Tennessee Planters.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* writes a letter narrating the results of his observations during a three days' visit among the planters in the interior of West Tennessee. In this letter he says:

Desiring to learn the feelings and opinions of the planters, the men who deal directly and most intimately with the negroes, I visited the house of Hon. R. E. SOMERVELLE, a wealthy planter. Col. SOMERVELLE is one of the first lawyers of West Tennessee, was a member of ISHAM G. HARRIS' Rebel Legislature," and altogether a gentleman of superior abilities. Before the war he owned and worked three large plantations, making about a thousand bales of cotton per year. He now works the same plantations with about the same number of hands, and does not make more than one-third of that crop. From my conversations with him, I learned that he opposed negro suffrage upon two grounds; first, that the negro was too ignorant to vote for men and measures from judgment, and would constantly be led by men who would play upon his passions; and that if he possessed intelligence, being the only laboring class, his labor was constantly disturbed by attending political meetings and participating in politics; and that, by his desire to be a public man, he would neglect his labor altogether. He would not say that in case of Democratic success he would be in favor of disfranchising the negro, but said that his party had made the negro no pledges upon that subject, and that they would, of course, be governed by what they thought to be the best interests of the country; that he favored a property qualification for white men as the proper plan.

In answer to my question, "If he thought the presence of the militia would bring about a conflict between the late rebels and the authorities," he said he did not; that the people were opposed to calling out the State troops because of the horror of having an army in their midst, and from the fact that they were already crushed under the great weight of their taxes, and the presence of troops would increase them. But he assured me that the people in the country would, under no circumstances, do anything to provoke any difficulty, and that if any occurred, it would be between individuals; and on the part of the people, only in resistance to some outrage that the soldiery might perpetrate upon them. I must say here, that the Sheriff of the county, a Republican, informed me that he had never been offered the least resistance in executing the laws, and that crime was no greater now than before the war.

In company with Col. SOMERVELLE I visited Mr. GEORGE TAYLOR, one of the wealthiest planters in the county, who during the war was a devoted Union man. Mr. TAYLOR has one hundred and fifty hands, cultivating about twelve hundred acres of land, which he rents to them. This seems, from his experience, to be the best course in dealing with the laborer. He said:

"These negroes all have an interest in the crop; they realize that the more labor they expend upon it the more money they will have, and I cannot see but the incentive acts upon them as it does upon white men. Their crops are good, and until these recent political meetings, they have been constantly at work. I am sorry now to see them neglecting it, to attend these speakings, for they are so frequent that the hands lose one half of their time. I have talked with and advised them to stay at their work until the election, and then go and vote as they please, and go back to work."

"Are you in favor of negro suffrage, Mr. TAYLOR?"

"I am not," he replied; "but now that the right has been extended to them would not attempt to take it away. To do so would only excite popular sympathy in their favor in the North, which would result in having it restored by force, and, little as the negroes understand of its value, they would not surrender it without trouble."

"Do you think the negroes and the whites can continue to live together peacefully?" I inquired.

"They will have to do it. The negro is the only dependence we have for labor, and we must do the best we can with him. If we had other labor we might then be independent with him, but under the present condition we can not."

I observed this one fact, that these people never look ahead to the time when the white man will do any labor; that they expect the negro to do all the agricultural labor for all time to come, and this is the cause of their poverty. There are in the cotton States about 10,000,000 of whites who produce nothing, and who are supported by about 2,500,000 blacks. I can well understand how they would prosper if the large majority were producers, but under their present system I see nothing in the future for them but poverty and ruin. The charge that the poverty of West Tennessee is the result of Radical rule is not true in fact, for in East Tennessee, where the laws are the same, but where every class work, and where Northern capital and Northern labor is welcomed, all the people are prosperous, and business better than it ever was before.

Gov. Brownlow's Advice to Colored Men.

The following, from the pen of Gov. BROWNLOW, appears in the Knoxville *Whig*:

We observe that the rebel papers of Nashville and elsewhere have taken upon themselves to appeal to the colored men to leave the Republican ranks and cast their political fortunes with the party of SEYMOUR and BLAIR. We have no fear that such appeals will succeed. Colored Radicals cannot soon forget the position held by these unreconstructed rebels toward the old flag; nor that their aim in rebellion was to rivet upon them the chains of slavery so fast and permanently as that they could never have been removed save by death. We do not write to warn our colored fellow-citizens against being seduced from our fold to that of the Democracy, for of that there is no danger. But we have it in mind to say to them a few sober words, which we hope they will bear and heed. The colored men have showed a commendable degree of industry, thrift and intelligence. They have proved that they are capable of taking care of themselves free, quite as well as their masters could of them when they were slaves. They deserve this public recognition of their character and conduct. But events now transpiring in Middle and West Tennessee show that they are in danger. The murderous spirit of the Kuklux Klan levels its deadliest blows against them. To the extent of his means, the Governor is determined they shall be protected. If the militia is authorized, and he finds it necessary to call them out, they will be ordered out to whatever extent he may deem it necessary to protect loyal men—white or black.

But it is not well to give the rebels and bad men in the State, generally, any occasion or pretext for beginning the "war of races," so much desired and so often predicted by Copperheads, and therefore we would caution our colored friends, in every instance, to *avoid giving occasion for misconduct toward them.* We believe that only a pretext or excuse is needed to set rebels on the blacks as effectively as SEYMOUR did the Irish of New-York. The Governor, on this account, may not at first call out any but the white troops, which will be held as a reserve corps, and will be called out in sufficient strength to put down all resistance against the State authorities. In the meantime the blacks are advised to keep strict watch, not only against giving offence, but also, and equally, *to avoid receiving harm.* Your rights, your liberties and your laws are in more apparent danger now than during the war. Be watchful. Be alert. If attacked, defend yourselves.

SENIOR EDITOR.

ALABAMA.

Letter from Judge Peters—The New State Constitution—The Issue, Grant and Peace or Blair and a Renewal of the War.

The Huntsville (Ala.) *Advocate* prints a calm and considerate letter from Judge T. M. PETERS, of that State, in which, after showing the right of Congress to impose terms for the restoration of the rebel States, and contending that the right of suffrage does not and cannot carry with it social equality, he thus speaks of the new Constitution of Alabama:

That the new Constitution does not please every one ought not to appear strange. If in the main it does justice to all, then so far it ought to be accepted and its errors pointed out and reformed. It is an *attempt to return to the right way*, and like all other Governments, it is but an experiment, open to amendment when its faults are seen. And what have we of human invention free from faults? Even humanity itself is not without them. Indeed we may say, it too is but an experiment, and thus far one of very doubtful success, if some of the highest authorities are to accredited. But it is the gift of the truly wise to correct faults, to teach men everywhere to cease to do evil and learn to do good. And we believe this is best attained by treating all men with justice, humanity and respect.

I agree with you about the effect of the Senatorial elections. I wished that natives of the South should have been selected for those high offices. Not that I had any objections to the very worthy gentlemen elected. I believe them to be good men and true. But *there is a strong prejudice springing up all over the State in favor of native men*, and whether right or wrong, it will have to be respected. And it is determined not to be controlled. But aside from all this, it is from our native young men that the party is to be recruited. Where our own sons are worthy they are entitled to be promoted. And I could mention *able, unflinching Republicans enough in your District to fill all the offices in the State, who are natives of the South.* We cheerfully yielded all the members of the House of Representatives to our Northern friends. And they fill all these except in one district, where the regular nominee was a Federal Major, who was beaten by a Scotchman. I therefore thought that our Northern friends would shun the imputation of greediness should they concede to native Southerners the places in the Senate. This struck me as just to all. And I could not cordially approve its reverse. But at the same time this is comparatively but a trifling affair—a mistake that will do but little harm and may be mended. And at the same time I have no shadow of a doubt but that our Senators will do their whole duty wisely and well. We should not suffer false and immaterial issues to mislead, detract and divide us. *The great issue is Grant and Peace, or Blair and a renewal of the rebellion.* Mr. SEYMOUR is simply a second JAMES BUCHANAN. He is but a respectable tool, used to mislead the honest men of his party, just as Mr. BUCHANAN did. The Ajax of the so-called Democratic Party is Gen. BLAIR, and his chief lieutenants are such men as Vallandigham, Voorhees, Toombs, Forrest, Howell Cobb and Wade Hampton. With them, if there is peace at all, it must be an armed neutrality. Their code of peace is, "You must get out of my way; do all I say, or fight me!" If our people have not had enough of this, let them reject GRANT and go back to the ways of the late Confederacy, and make misrule the law of the land. If they want peace, and the happiness and prosperity that peace brings with it, let them elect GRANT. All our great Generals who have filled that office have been wise, good, popular and successful Presidents. It will be so again. The good tree inevitably bears the good fruit. This is the law of the Most High. * * *

Proclamation by Gov. Smith Convening the Legislature in Extra Session.

Whereas, The Constitution of the State of Alabama makes it "the duty of the General Assembly to provide, from time to time, for the registration of all electors," it being distinctly provided that every elector, being registered, shall take a prescribed oath; and

Whereas, The General Assembly, at its recent session, formally adopted the Revised Code of Alabama, except such parts thereof as conflict with the Constitution and laws of the United States, or the Constitution of this State; and

Whereas, It is specifically provided, in section 217 of the said Revised Code, that there shall be an election "for electors of President and Vice-President of the United States," "on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1868;" and

Whereas, There seems to be a difference of opinion among the officers of the State whether or not the adoption of the revised code accomplishes all that is required by the Constitution concerning the oath and registration of voters; and

Whereas, The Governor has no authority under the Constitution and laws, to determine a question of this character; his duties being executive, and not legislative or judicial; and

Whereas, The State Constitution authorize the Governor, by proclamation, to convene the General Assembly on extraordinary occasions; and

Whereas, For the reasons above stated, the necessity for a special session of the General Assembly is, in my judgment, such as not only to justify the Governor in exercising the authority thus granted by the Constitution, but to make it his duty to do so;

Now, therefore, I, WILLIAM H. SMITH, Governor of the State of Alabama, by virtue of the authority in me vested by the Constitution, do issue this my Proclamation, directing that the two houses of the General Assembly convene in the Capitol, in the City of Montgomery, at 12 o'clock M., on Wednesday, the 16th day of September, 1868.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and, caused the great Seal of the State to be affixed, at the City of Montgomery, [L. S.] this 21 day of September, A. D. 1868, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the ninety-third.

WILLIAM H. SMITH.

By the Governor:

CHAS. A. MILLER, Secretary of State.

OHIO.

Ex-Gov. Tod on Seymour and Grant.

Some 10,000 people met at Orwell, Ashtabula County, Ohio, on Friday last, to hear speeches from Gen. J. A. GARFIELD and Ex-Gov. TOD. GARFIELD's speech was able and elaborate. Gov. TOD spoke briefly in his conversational, easy, off-hand style. He said he had driven forty miles to be present at the meeting, and to make known the deep interest he felt in the great struggle going on. Speaking of SEYMOUR, he said:

"I know him well. He was Governor at the same time I was Governor. Mr. LINCOLN called for volunteers. I sent him only 30,000, while SEYMOUR sent 15,000. The President went round complimenting SEYMOUR, and saying nothing about what I had done. I took Mr. LINCOLN to task for this. I said, how is it that you are complimenting SEYMOUR for his 15,000 men and neglecting to compliment MORTON and me? His answer was perfectly satisfactory. He said, 'Why, TOD, I never thanked MRS. LINCOLN for a cup of tea in my life.' [Laughter and applause.] The truth was, *Morton and I had done nothing more than what was expected of us, while Seymour did. He had never done the like before, and never did afterward.* It was not necessary to keep a Major-General in Indiana, Illinois and Ohio, to correspond with the President, as it was in New-York. In those States the Governors acted as the President's correspondents and agents. You will remember that remarkable dispatch of Gen. DIX to SEYMOUR, saying: 'I beg to let you know that I have troops enough at my command to take care, not only of the rioters, but of you.'"

And of Gen. GRANT, Ohio's noble war Governor said:

"I still find myself with you. The Chicago platform is entirely satisfactory, and you have placed at the head of the Union Party that great and good man who led our soldiers to victory. He did not seek the nomination. There is not a man in the country that I prefer to Gen. GRANT. [Applause.] I have known his family well. My mother had the teaching and training of old JESSE GRANT. He came to live with my mother at twelve or fourteen years old. When she thought he was old enough, she advised him to go and learn a trade. He took her advice. She wanted me to learn a trade, too, but unfortunately I turned my attention to the law, and though I have made a tolerably fair lawyer, I have no doubt I would have made a better blacksmith. That is the trade my mother wanted me to learn. I am well acquainted with Gen. GRANT. He possesses every element of character which should attach you to him. I do not speak of his claims as a military man, but we may all be certain of one thing, an ordinary man would never have achieved what he did. Nervous men like Gov. SEYMOUR and myself would have abandoned Vicksburg, and in fact several other places that GRANT took by not getting tired. He never gets tired. And of all men in this nation, I repeat it, there is none I would prefer to Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT." [Applause.]

NEW-JERSEY.

Speech of Gen. James F. Rusling in Accepting His Nomination.

Gen. JAMES F. RUSLING, in his speech accepting the Republican nomination for Congress in the New-Jersey Second District, said:

In accepting the nomination you have this day tendered me, I beg to say I accept it in all its fullness and entirety, with all its duties and all its responsibilities. I accept it on the broad and generous platform laid down at Chicago—full of the breath of the prairies of the great West—and reaffirmed by you here to-day. I accept it on the great and noble basis of loyalty and justice, and national honesty; for it is upon "that line," you know, we "propose to fight it out," come what may. * * * He errs my friends, he gravely mistakes who thinks that in the grave battle we are waging in this campaign we are alone, or are contending for ourselves alone. No! We are a part and parcel of the great army of liberals throughout the world, that are everywhere striving to uplift their fellow-men, and to make all men everywhere nobler and better, and freer and happier. Why I submit as a solemn fact of history, as clear as the sun, and as irreversible as the stars, what is our modern Republicanism but the Christianity of American politics, and what is our modern Democracy, so called, but the embodied blindness and heathenism of the times? Why one is broad and free and generous as Christ himself; the other is narrow and selfish, and bigoted. My friends, we have a right to account it great honor to ourselves, and history will so record it, that in our day and generation we belong to the party of National justice and national honesty. We fight for freedom and humanity. We believe in the great truth of the declaration of independence, that "all men are created equal," and we mean to make that truth a "living reality over every foot of American soil." We believe in the sublime doctrine of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man; and, therefore, in the shining words of the lamented LINCOLN, we are in favor just as far, and as soon as possible, of "lifting the weights from the shoulders of all men, and giving unto all men everywhere a fair start and an equal chance in the race of life." Therefore, in reconstructing the South now, as a party, we mean by God's help to go down to bed-rock—to dig down through the sand and clay and gravel of slavery, and treason, and rebellion, down, down to the everlasting granite of loyalty and justice, and build her up anew, upon that broad and only safe basis for us or for any people. So we are in favor of maintaining the National faith and National credit inviolate and inviolable, at all hazards and whatever cost. In other words, we propose to pay the National debt, both principal and interest, exactly as contracted, both in letter and spirit. We know that every dollar of that debt represents a soldier's blood, and therefore we maintain every bond of it must be held as sacred and inviolable as a soldier's grave. Therefore, as a party, we say, "Down with repudiation in all its forms," as a national shame and a national crime! Out upon the fraud and swindle! And in November next we feel sure the American people, honest-hearted, large-thoughted as they always are, where the national name or fame is involved, will overwhelmingly respond, "Yes, away with the false and treacherous men, who first set out to destroy the Republic, and failing in that, now propose to disgrace and dishonor her."

Now, I take it, that is the platform in brief of the Union Republican Party in this campaign—justice to all classes of our fellow-citizens South, and good faith with everybody everywhere.

Republican Meetings in New-Jersey.

Meetings and speakers in New-Jersey are announced as follows:

Z. K. PANGBORN at Clarksville, Sept. 8; at Bayonne, 9th, and at Morristown, 10th.

A. W. TENNEY at Clarksville, Sept. 8; Burlington, 11th; Lumberville, 24th, and at Paramus, 29th.

JAMES HAGGERTY at Metuchin, Sept. 7; New-Brunswick, 9th; Springfield, 17th.

JOHN COCHRANE at Morristown, Sept. 10.

T. M. HITE at Newark, Sept. 7.

B. W. THOCKMORTON at Jersey City, Sept. 17.

JOHN Y. FOSTER at Frenchtown, Sept. 9.

S. M. HEWLETT at Hudson City, Sept. 7; Mary's Landing, 8th; Millville, 9th.

JOHN I. BLAIR at Morristown, Sept. 10.

A. S. CLOKE at Hudson City, Sept. 7.

DAVID BELL at Bayonne, Sept. 9; Woodbridge, 10th; Elizabeth, 11th.

CHAS. E. MOSS at Hudson City, Sept. 7; Frenchtown, 9th; Lambertville, 10th; Elizabeth, 11th; Perth Amboy, 14th; Whippany, 16th; Rahway, 17th.

A. H. ROBINSON at Rahway, Sept. 10; Washington, 17th.

JAMES M. SHEPHERD at Greenville, Sept. 7; Dayton, 12th.

CHAUNCEY DEPEW at Newark, Sept. 7.

JONATHAN DIXON, Jr., at Westfield, Sept. 8; Phillipsburg, 9th; Lafayette, 10th; Greenville, 14th.

T. F. FRELINGHUYSEN at Morristown, Sept. 10.

Robert Ould's Argument for Seymour.

From the Hartford Post, Sept. 3.

Mr. ROBERT OULD reopened a rich political mine when he started the discussion of the question of responsibility for the cruelties practiced upon Union soldiers during the rebellion. The intent of Mr. OULD, doubtless, was to fasten it upon Gen. GRANT and the Federal authorities. The Democratic Press have vigorously seconded the effort in that direction, and through it his communication has been widely circulated throughout the country. The result is that the boys who enjoyed the hospitalities of our Southern Democratic friends in Belle Isle, Libby, Andersonville, Millen and other places, have taken hold of the subject, and have given it more of an airing than Mr. OULD and his associates contemplated or desired. They are pressing the inquiry through the columns of Republican papers in various parts of the country. They have a keen remembrance of the joys of their captivity, and are exceedingly anxious to know what has become of their good friends who fed them so bountifully, treated them so handsomely, clothed them so well, provided "dead-lines" and bloodhounds, and other such comforts for them, and generally earned the gratitude of the Union prisoners. They want to know how their old keepers are going to vote in the coming election. They remember hearing, from their stockades and prison-pens, the humane and benevolent men who stood guard over them rend the air with cheers at the election of SEYMOUR as Governor of New-York in 1862, and they are curious to know if these men are as loud in his praise now as then, and whether, now that they have the opportunity, they will vote for him for President.

A Word of Caution to Southern Speakers.

The Washington correspondent of the Charleston (S. C.) *Courier*, in a recent letter, says:

"There are many well-meaning persons North who are 'perplexed in the extreme' by the accounts promulgated by the Radicals, for political effect, as to the violent disposition of the Southern people. They read, therefore, with the greatest interest, the utterances of Southern speakers, as they are supposed to represent Southern sentiment. All persons, therefore, who feel they have to make public addresses South, should remember that they are addressing not merely the assemblage before them but millions at the North. The more peaceful and law-abiding they talk, the better for the cause in which they feel interested. It is rather a poor business to gain the shouts of the unthinking at the expense of the Presidential election. It should be remembered that the political capital of the Radicals at this time consists, in a very large degree, of the imputed violence of public opinion South. A word to the wise is sufficient. A violent, foolish speech does immense harm."

Mr. Beecher's Support of Gen. Grant.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, Sept. 2.

The New-York *World*, weary of its unprofitable assaults upon Gen. GRANT, has fallen afoul of HENRY WARD BEECHER, and accuses him of inconsistency in having formerly opposed reconstruction and now supporting Gen. GRANT. Mr. BEECHER has not a few associates in the same condemnation; but there is no inconsistency about it. Mr. BEECHER may hold the same opinion he did two years ago as to the best policy; he probably does, for events are indicating its soundness and foresight; and yet this affords no reason for his supporting now the party that goes for repudiation and a new revolution in the South. The *World* will find in November that not a few Democrats, as well as Conservative Republicans, agree with Mr. BEECHER.

The Great Republican Victory in Vermont.

From the Burlington Free Press, Sept. 4.

Our tables to-day, with twelve towns only to come in, foot up 26,555 Republican majority, which the remaining towns will carry up to 27,000. Twenty-seven thousand, then, is the figure, and it is enough. There are 6,000, or 7,000 Republicans in the State, as shown by the recent canvass, who did not vote this time, but most of whom will be out in November, so that Vermont may be set down as good for from 30,000 to 33,000 majority for GRANT. The Republican gain is over 10,000 on the vote of last year, and the Democratic gain some 3,000 odd, leaving the net Republican gain about 7,000.

The New-York *World* ungraciously slanders the Vermont Democrats by declaring that they let the election "go by default." Nothing could be further from true. The Democrats of Vermont worked hard, canvassed faithfully, spent their money freely, got out their votes thoroughly, and if the Republicans had not been wide-awake, would have effected a material lessening of the Republican majority. But their game was understood and thoroughly blocked. That is the whole of that story.

Accident on the Harlem Railroad.

About 4 o'clock, on Saturday afternoon, GEORGE CRABTREE, a boy about 11 years of age, and brother of LOTTA, stumbled and fell under a passing train of the Harlem Railroad, at Tremont. The lad, in company with a companion, was on his way to the Union Base-ball Park, and had got off the train. When he fell, his companion, with great presence of mind, told young CRABTREE to keep his head down, and to that he owes his life. The wheels of the train passed over his right leg above the knee, crushing it horribly, and partially over the left foot, injuring that severely. The train was stopped, and Conductor MCKIBBEN had him taken into Ittner's Hotel. Drs. CARNACHAN and WHITE, of New-York, and Dr. FREEMAN, of West Farms, were sent for, who amputated the injured leg near the thigh. LOTTA was telegraphed to at Wallack's Theatre, and went to her brother yesterday morning. The physicians think if they can keep off inflammation that the boy is not fatally injured.

A Murderous Affray—A Shower of Lager-beer Glasses.

Yesterday afternoon, a ruffian named JOHN CARR and two companions, (one named RILEY,) entered a lager-beer saloon at No. 176½ Market-street, Newark, N. J., kept by JOSEPH ETTENBERGER, and called for some drinks, which the proprietor refused to furnish, on the ground that on other occasions they had called for drinks and then refused to pay for them. The fellows then made a furious onslaught on ETTENBERGER with lager-beer tumblers, hurling fourteen of them, several of which took effect about the head and breast. CARR, as is alleged, struck ETTENBERGER a heavy blow with a tumbler, laying the skull bare for two inches. Chairs were also used, until finally the man was laid out stiff and insensible, and then the ruffians fled. ETTENBERGER was lying dangerously injured last night, and warrants were issued for the arrest of the assailants on complaint of a person who witnessed the affair.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS—MEXICO.

Our Acquired Territory—The Conference at White Sulphur Springs—The Intrigue About Mexico—Its Object and Danger.

THE BEECHES, Friday, Aug. 28, 1868.

This hot and sultry day—hotter because of the damps of the beginning Autumn—reminds me of tropical climes. It is natural, therefore, to think of Mexico and Central America. This again reminds me of the continual hankering after southern countries by adventurous Americans. Long before we acquired Louisiana our adventurers were looking to make their fortunes there. WILKINSON and his confederates were intriguing for the Spanish possessions. After that we had BURR and his wild schemes of aggrandizement on the Mississippi; whether it were the separation of the West or a Louisiana speculation, matters not. Then, when we had acquired the magnificent Territory of Louisiana, we had, many years after, the intrigues of the Southern slaveholders for Texas, as an outlet to slavery; and then we had the Mexican War, with California for payment. Then we had the Oregon Treaty, in which we did not take much, because the slaveholders did not want it. Then we passed on to last year in which we got Alaska—a splendid region, where rocks, icebergs, and bears abound. We cannot even say of it what a New-England tavern-keeper said in the great contest between the Federalists and Democrats. A stranger stopped at the tavern in one of the rocky regions of New-England, and looking round on the wild scene said: "This is a wild country, is it inhabited?" "Inhabited! Yes, Sir, by wolves, bears and Democrats!" I could pardon Mr. SEWARD the acquisition of that beautiful country, if he could manage to colonize it with our Democrats. Our last acquisition is the Brook Islands, half way between the Sandwich Islands and Japan. I am glad to believe that this little affair is much more valuable than some of the larger ones. This station for the steamers will greatly aid our trade with China and Japan. I see a Capt. MORENO, in the TIMES, has got up a capital satire on Mr. SEWARD. On the hypothesis that the Secretary is in the market for all the spare islands of the globe, he proposes to sell the Secretary an island he does not own—to give possession of what he has not got—and receive pay for what is worth nothing. The idea is capital, and if the Captain seriously planned the joke he is worthy of being remembered among the wits of the age.

Now, I am well aware that it is in vain to resist this rage for acquisition. There is a "Manifest Destiny," and I have my share of it. God raises up great nations to perform their part in the revolutions which are to restore man to his lost estate. The god Terminus was a heathen god. He never realized his mission, because he could not. If he had it would have arrested the progress of man and terminated history. The true God has predestined an ultimate result which revolution only can accomplish. The Christian, like the Jew of old, knows that he is a stranger and a pilgrim, and when he seems not to know it he is still guided by the hand of that eternal destiny which impels him forward. No American who remembers Jamestown or Plymouth Rock will be apt to forget this. What has been the actual result? We have acquired more territory by far than we had when the Constitution was adopted. We have acquired empires. Texas is as large as the Austrian Empire, and double the size of Great Britain; California is the same. Where shall we stop?

Such are our past acquisitions; and now what is our present attitude on this subject? From the history of these eighty years past we learn one significant fact—that each acquisition has been preceded by an attempt of adventurers to make a land speculation—a *bruit* in the public ear—of what we ought to get. I see the same thing now, and while I know how very little I have to do with it, I shall, notwithstanding, speak my mind. The newspapers have recently had several statements, successively giving this result—that Gen. ROSECRANS was appointed Ambassador to Mexico; that he had gone to the White Sulphur Springs; that Gens. LEE, BEAUREGARD, JOHNSTON, &c., were in consultation with him, &c. These are facts. Then it was rumored that some grand enterprise was on foot, and that the military mind was engaged in plans for acquiring Mexico. Then—the last *rumor* is, and I suppose the correct one—that ROSECRANS is interested in a California Railroad and Mining Company, and that the rebel Generals there congregated were railroad men, and the object in hand was to acquire some portion of Northern Mexico for these company adventurers. This accords exactly with our previous history on this subject, and I am greatly mistaken if there is not something of the kind on foot to do what we did in the cases of Texas and California. Against these projects JOHN QUINCY ADAMS and HENRY CLAY raised their voices in vain. They were partly right and partly wrong. In looking back, I should say that Texas was worthless and California absolutely necessary to us. For many years Texas was little better than a penal colony—a place of resort for criminal and political adventurers. Texas was acquired in the interests of slavery and California in the interests of freedom. Now, I do not expect to arrest the acquisition of Mexico, but I do hope, and I trust every intelligent man will join me in it, that *this step may be delayed till the fruit is ripe*. What would be dangerous to day may be safe a few years hence. Let the Anglo-American *finish* the late war, (for it is not finished,) and as he grows much faster than the Mexican, let him gather up *his own strength*, till he can control the Mexicans when he gets them. Mexico contains eight millions of nominal Roman Catholics, who, with few exceptions, are an ignorant, effeminate and bigoted population. The only redeeming feature among them is, that the majority of them are native Indians, who have no blood of the Celt or the negro in them. I say this is a redeeming feature, and a view of our negro and Celtic society will confirm it.

We may possibly take a slice from the Northern Provinces of Mexico—now sparsely peopled—if we take no more for the next twenty years. But, in the name of common sense and common virtue, *don't* let us take Mexico till *we* are stronger and Mexico is riper. It will add fuel to the fires of dissension—already burning enough, and will be the last measure necessary to destroy the unity of the American Republic. We have heretofore been in a great measure an homogeneous people. Yet we have 3,000,000 of Irish and 4,000,000 of negroes, neither of whom are congenial to our Anglo-Germanic people. Is it quite time to take in 8,000,000 of degraded Mexicans?

I know Gen. ROSECRANS well, and have the utmost confidence in his patriotism and abilities. I fear nothing from him, which does not result from the common infirmities of our nature. But, I confess not to know exactly what is the necessity of his consulting a herd of rebel Generals. We have not yet quite arrived at the time when our Generals are, like Major Dalgetty and his horse *Columbus*, fighting for the provender.

I do not enter into the military idea that the murderers of our brethren are friends when the war is over. War at best is barbarism, and nothing can justify it but the idea of right and might. As Christians, we may pardon the rebels for any punishment of their crimes—how can we treat them as gentlemen and friends? I do not either see what particular right the military mind has to take charge of this subject. The war left the country with ambitious soldiers of all descriptions, cast out of their vocation and left to seek new employments. In this Mexican conspiracy we see one result of it. The rebel Generals are nearly all adventurers, and many of our own are also. They are seeking new speculations. A part of them enter the Democratic Party in hopes that some turn of fortune (now a slight chance) may reward them with office. Large numbers of them are hanging, as JOHNSON would say, "on the verge of the Government." Now, I do not blame any one for this; but I do say that this class of military adventurers are a dangerous class in this country; and I think now as I did in reference to JOHNSON'S policy and the new rebellion, that our great and almost only hope is in Congress. I rejoice in the political revolution which makes Congress practically the Government. If it is true the people govern in this country, then they must govern through their representatives, and neither the President or the Supreme Court should for a moment be suffered to interfere with their will. We must have a strong Government, but we must have a popular one. This is only possible in the government of the people through their representatives. *Esto perpetua Republica;* but let the Republic live in the heart and the will of the people.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LA RUSSIE ET L'EUROPE. Par HENRI MARTIN. Paris: FURNE, JOUVET ET CIE.

The spirit of this work is admirably conveyed, even on the title page, by the short sentence, "L'Europe aux Européens." In a volume of a little over four hundred pages, under the divisions of the Past, the Present and the Future, the author clearly, concisely, and yet comprehensively, unfolds his views with regard to the social and political relation of Russia to the rest of Europe, or rather to *Europe*, for he closes the door on this all-absorbing czardom, and fixes it outside the pale of European nationalities.

That his ideas run counter to the prevailing American sentiment will, perhaps, render the book none the less worthy of consideration here, especially as he brings to his support the opinions of such men as THIERS and MICHELET, while a cloud of willing and unwilling witnesses, of more or less prestige, crowd around to substantiate his theories.

What will those Americans who, last Summer, at the Paris Exposition, discovered such a wonderful resemblance between Russians and Americans, both in feature and expression, say on being told that the Russians, properly speaking, belong to the Touranien, commonly but incorrectly known as Tartar races, the people who form the connecting link between the extreme Asiatics, typified by the Chinese and Japanese and the Aryan or Japhetic races, alone possessing the true European spirit? The Americans may indeed hail it merely as another proof that China, the new star in the constellation of sister nationalities, is separated from us only by want of appreciation on our part, and that these gentle gradations but pave the way to recognizing it as the elder and most honored in enlightenment and sisterhood. Not so, however, the French. With M. MARTIN, origin is, as of old, a matter of reality; he evidently has not yet learned to believe that the leopard can change his spots; and this question of race is the foundation on which rests the whole structure of his argument.

The germ of Russia is Muscovy. The true name of Russians was Muscovites. These Muscovites were a mixture of tribes of Touranien origin. They were a living representation of communism, having no distinct conception of the right of individual property, neither of personal responsibility. Their tastes were nomadic, and the agricultural resources of their country were undeveloped until after the establishment of serfdom, in the latter part of the seventeenth century. They were almost as much natural slaves—using the word in the Oriental sense—as their rulers were natural despots. IVAN the Terrible was their ideal, and yet his cruelty surpassed that of the Mongrel rule following the conquests of GENGIZ-KHAN.

The Poles, Lithuanians, and the smaller nationalities which go to make up the western part of modern Russia were, on the contrary, of Argan, mostly Slavic origin, and differed from the Mucovites in possessing all the characteristics which distinguish the true European. These fundamental differences exist even to-day in all their primitive force. Premising this, M. MARTIN sustains it throughout the volume, strengthening his position at every step by the unguarded admissions of the Government, and the collective evidence of historians who betray their cause, even when writing in furtherance of the Pan-Slavic movement.

Upon this basis the Muscovite rulers, always autocrats, conceived the idea of building up a mighty empire that should continually extend its borders while it grew in internal resources, making "peace serve war, and war serve peace" in the interest of the ever increasing power and finally declared supremacy of the "Autocrat of all the Russias." As a summary of their comprehensive plan the author gives the *Political Testament of Peter the Great*, from which we make a few extracts, as, whether the document be authentic or not, he considers that it represents the policy of the Russisn Government "of which it has never ceased to pursue the realization:"

"In the name of the holy and indivisible Trinity, we, PETER I., &c., &c., to all our descendants and successors to the Throne and Government of the Russian nation.

The great God, to whom we owe our existence and our Crown, having constantly enlightened us with His knowledge, and sustained us with His divine support, permits me to regard the Russian people as called in the future to the general domination of Europe. I base this thought upon the fact that the European nations have arrived for the most part at a state of old age, bordering on decline; or are fast tending toward that condition. It follows that they will be easily and undoubtedly conquered by a young and new people when it shall have attained all its strength and growth. I regard the future invasion of the West and East by the North as a periodical movement, appointed in the designs of Providence, which thus regenerated the Roman people by the invasions of the Barbarians. These emigrations of Northern men are like the flux of the Nile, which at certain periods comes to fatten with its deposit the lean lands of Egypt. I found Russia a brook, I leave it a river; my successors will make of it a grand sea, destined to fertilize impoverished Europe, and its waves will overflow in spite of all the dikes that feeble hands can oppose, if my descendants shall know how to direct their course. This is why I leave the following instructions, and I recommend them to their constant attention and observation."

The first three sections are devoted to the method of strengthening Russia and keeping the surrounding nations in a state of perpetual warfare. Then follows:

"IV. Divide Poland by keeping up continual troubles and jealousies there; buy the powerful, influence the diets, corrupt them in order to obtain influence upon the election of Kings; have partisans elected, and protect them; send in Muscovite troops and remain there till it be possible to become permanently established. If the neighboring Powers oppose difficulties, appease them momentarily by parceling the country, until the time when it will be possible to retake what has been given.

* * * * * *

VII. Seek in preference the alliance with England in commerce, as being the Power which has the most need of us in her navigation, and which can be the most useful to us in developing ours. Exchange our wood and other productions for her gold, and establish between her merchants and sailors and ours relations which will educate those of this country in navigation and commerce.

VIII. Gradually extend our borders toward the North along the Baltic, as well as toward the South along the Black Sea.

IX. Approach Constantinople and the Indies as much as possible. Who reigns there will be the true sovereign of the world. In consequence, create continual wars, sometimes in Turkey, sometimes in Persia; establish docks upon the Black Sea; take possession of this sea little by little, as well as of the Baltic, which are two points essential to the success of the project; hasten the decadence of Persia; penetrate to the Persian Gulf; reëstablish, if possible, by way of Syria, the ancient commerce of the Levant, and advance to the Indies, which are the emporium of the world. Once there we can do without the gold of England."

The sections omitted set forth the policy to be observed toward other European countries, the tenor of which will be sufficiently clear from the conclusion:

"XIII. Sweden dismembered, Persia conquered, Poland subjugated, Turkey conquered, our armies united, the Black Sea and the Baltic guarded by our vessels, the next step will be to propose separately and with the utmost secrecy, first at the Court of Versailles, then at that of Vienna to share with them the empire of the universe. If one of the two accept, which is certain, flatter her ambition and self-love and use her to crush the other, then crush in her turn the one which remains by engaging with her in a battle, the result of which cannot be doubtful, Russia possessing already the entire East and a great part of Europe. * * * * * * In this manner Europe can and ought to be subjugated."

Whatever of enormity may seem to exist in the framing of such a plan, events in a great measure justify the prediction. Province after Province has been added along the Baltic; the nominal victory of the Allies in the Crimea has been turned into a real victory for Russia. The old dream of the possession of Byzantium is yet unrealized, but Georgie forms an advance guard between Persia and Turkey. In the East RAUFMANN, the worthy successor of MOURAVIEZ, finds Samarcand and Bokhara convenient half-way stations on the route to the Indies. In the West, Poland grimly overlooks the controversies of Prussia and Austria. They, however, have little right to complain, for the most Christian Sovereign by "Divine right" and the once "beloved son" of the Pope have received their share of the spoils, "until the time when it will be possible to retake what has been given."

"The shade of PETER the Great ought to be content; the work advances."

"This movement is directed quietly, unnoticed by Europe, which sees only the surface of the Russians, only the spirit of imitation, only chamelion is chatoyant with all the reflections of the salons of Paris, and which little suspects the strange work being carried on by the few who always finish by leading the many."

CATHARINE II. and NICOLAS proved themselves right worthy of their illustrious predecessor. If any doubt the merit of ALEXANDER II., they have but to read the letter written from Nice, almost from the deathbed of his son, to his General, MOURAVIEF. The old spirit still subsists in spite of the abolition of serfdom, which has not been without its evil as well as its good results. This great emancipation act, known and honored of the world, affected not so much the Czar as the nobles. The royal revenues have been in no wise diminished, and even if they were, the disclosures made by the recent investigations in regard to the causes of the threatened famine, show still other resources for replenishment that might make up for any deficiencies.

M. MARTIN dwells most earnestly on the dismemberment of Poland and the attempted annihilation of Lithuania and the smaller Provinces, not only because it was the most shameless violation of all the principles of nationality, but because it was and is most threatening to Europe. Russia excuses its work by a "systematic misrepresentation of the Polish nobility," its aim being "to extirpate the European spirit from the Polish Provinces, in order to substitute the Asiatic spirit, and in order to accomplish this, to radically destroy the classes in which the European spirit is fully conscious of itself, and to Muscovitise the remainder." This is no easy task. Whatever sins of Jesuitical intolerance and aristocratic despotism it may have manifested in common with the rest of Europe, Poland has expiated them. Her enfranchisement of the serfs was anterior to that of Russia, and an example of religious tolerance was given to Europe and the world, when, "in 1861, at the head of the disarmed people of Warsaw, the Catholic priest walked arm in arm with the Protestant minister and the Jewish rabbi." Russia hates Poland "for having refused to betray Europe and to make the true slaves the instruments of that grand Pan-Slavic lie and the servants of a Touranien despotism. * * * The nobles of Poland have known the temptation of Christ upon the mountain; they have been offered by the hand of one of their own number (Marquis WIELOPOLSKI) their part, and perhaps the first part, in the conquest of the Old World, provided they would become Touranien and abjure the mother Europe who had abandoned them, and they refused."

What remains for such "incorrigibles" as these but deportation? We have too often shuddered over the statistics of political exiles not to know on what a magnificent scale this is carried on; but there are few sufficiently conversant with this hideous and systematic process of annihilating a nation not to be still startled by the revelations made in this volume.

The confiscation of property and jewels belonging to these exiles forms another source of revenue to the Crown. It is well to sell these jewels at auction, the Russian journals argue, for some mother or wife will pay many times what an ornament is worth that they may preserve some *souvenir* of the "unfortunate."

It is strange that that great Pan-Slavic official organ, the Moscow *Gazette*, should insert such a paragraph as the following, which is only one among many such, in reference to its "brethren of the same origin." In the number of the 3d October, 1864, it says:

"Warsaw has recovered the plenitude of life which belongs to great cities. It has the French theatre; it has excellent acrobats in the Vallée Suisse; it has music in the garden of Saxe and the park of Lazienski. The public flock everywhere in great numbers, but more than anywhere else they go once a week to the depot of the railroad from Warsaw to St. Petersburg.

This promenade *à la monde* embraces each time from 4,000 to 8,000 people. They have music, too, on these occasions, but music of a peculiar kind—the music of tears, of sobs, of groans. This promenade, this diversion, this amusement, call it by what name you please, they call *the farewell to exiled political criminals*."

In the meantime Europe looks on in a sort of of insensate hallucination. French schools use as text-books of Russian history translations in which the too significant paragraphs have been suppressed by order of the Russian Government. European Powers war with each other in preparing an easy victory for the common enemy. In 1862 was celebrated the thousandth anniversary of the pretended foundation of the Russian Empire by RURIK, but both the event and the significant book then published under the supervision of the most distinguished *savants* of the Empire, passed alike unnoticed, and Europe still claims common ground with this Power, which then explicitly declared that "the Czar is the natural, legitimate and absolute father of all the Russian nation, and at the same time the supreme head of the Church. His power over the Russian people is unbounded; the obedience of the people to the will of the Czar is absolute; the grace or disgrace of the Czar exercises an unlimited influence over his subjects; *this is the Russian principle*."

But beneath all the learned stupidity on the part of Europe is a protruding substratum of practical understanding. Here, as in many another crisis of the world's history, the common working class seems to catch the inspiration of the present all the more quickly that it is not blinded by the collected dust of the past. The international association of workingmen, three years ago, placed among their questions of discussion that of "the necessity for destroying the influence of Russia over Europe by the application of the principle of the right of the people to dispose of themselves, and by the reconstruction of Poland upon a democratic and social basis."

The restoration of Poland would be M. MARTIN'S first step toward the reëstablishment of Europe in its old boundaries. The Polish nation is not yet annihilated. The process of centuries has not been sufficient to crush out the Aryan spirit. Thousands of exiles from different parts of the world would flock together at the first signal. The idea of a free Poland has never been abandonod. Even KOSCIUSZKO disclaims with indignation the utterance of those words, "*Finis Poloniæ!*" so persistently credited to him by historians, and repeated in the popular accounts of magazine writers. In a letter to the Count LOUIS PHILIP of Segur of the 31st October, 1803, he writes:

"Either ignorance or willful misrepresentation have accused me of having uttered the words "Finis Poloniæ!" on that fatal day, (Maciejowice, Oct. 10, 1794.) First, before the issue of the battle I had been almost mortally wounded, and only recovered my reason two days afterward, when I found myself in the hands of my enemies; then, if such a word were inconsistent and criminal in the mouth of any Pole, it would be doubly so in mine. The Polish nation, in calling me to defend the integrity, the independence, the dignity and glory of the country, knew well that I was not the *last* Pole, and that with my death, either upon the field of battle or elsewhere, Poland could not and would not be *finished*. All that the Poles have done since in the glorious Polish legions, and all that they will yet do in the future to recover the country, proves sufficiently that if we, we soldiers devoted to our country, are mortal, Poland is immortal, and it is unpermissible to any one to say, or to repeat, the contumelious epithet of '*Finis Poloniæ.*'"

The question is, then, of a united Europe, prepared for a struggle with Russia, the "creation of a *European patriotism*," or no Europe. In the latter case, this "Aryan race, the race of Japhet, destined to guide humanity toward the mysterious future," will have no further influence in the Old World, but "will accomplish its destiny, because even if we renounce it cowardly, the Americans, our younger brothers, will never renounce it."

M. MARTIN has spent three years in studying the history and the present social and political condition of Russia. On the basis of the conclusions resulting from these investigations, he develops a theoretical European policy, of which the following extracts will perhaps serve as the briefest summary:

"There is no more irremissible doom for peoples than for individuals; but every pacific means of bringing Muscovy back to its legitimate *rôle* has been rendered impossible. It would be chimerical to dream of a compromise, and culpable to propose it. The creed of force can be broken only by force. The struggle between Russia and Europe is inevitable; the Russian people can be converted only by defeat, and if Russia is not conquered Europe will perish.

All wars beeween Europeans are civil wars; with the Muscovites it is a foreign war, a war for existence. * * * * The aim of Western civilization is the free association of independent and allied nationalities, the *European Federation*. The aim of Muscovite Czarism is the absorbtion of nationalities and an Asiatic European Monarchy. The sword alone will decide it.

* * * * * * *

The question is no longer of the borders of the Rhine, but of the borders of the Dnieper; not of the frontier of France, but of the frontier of Europe."

—*Shenstone's Essays on Men and Manners.* (London: BRADBURY & EVANS.) This is a charming little book, from the Handy-Volume Series, published in this country by ROBERTS BROTHERS, of Boston, and for sale in New-York by FELT & DILLINGHAM. SHENSTONE'S quaint egoism, his simple style, his delicate satire and humorous philosophy will always keep his writings fresh and timely, although they are very decidedly imbued with the ideas and deal with the topics of his time. The same grace and directness which make his poetry pleasant reading fill these epigrammatic little discourses upon men and manners with much that commends itself to the sympathy and the judgment. No one can go amiss in making a companion of so genial and wise a book.

—*The Natural Wealth of California.* CRONISE. (San Francisco: H. H. BANCROFT & Co., 1868.) There can be no wonder that it needs a large octavo volume to chronicle the early history, the geography, climate, geology, mineralogy, botany, zoölogy, population, products and achievements of California. It is a State embracing more territory than all of New-England, New-York and Pennsylvania combined, and from end to end, from side to side, is filled with an abundance of natural material wealth that surpasses any and almost all other countries in its variety and proportionate amount. So far as we can judge by a hasty review, the work of recounting all this has been well performed by the author, TITUS FEY CRONISE, and the publishers have done their part with admirable taste. The book is a valuable one for reference, and, indeed, is most interesting for general reading.

—*A Psyche of To-Day.* Mrs. C. JENKIN. (New-York: LEYPOLDT & HOLT.) After opening the pretty volume of this story, we did what a newspaper reviewer rarely finds time or inclination to do with a book to be "noticed"—read it through without stopping, from title-page to *finis*. It is a fascinating tale of French life not only, and a singularly powerful demonstration of the terrible evils almost necessarilly consequent upon the French system of *marriages de convenance*, but also a book containing in its brief discourse the evidences of a keen insight into human nature in both its feminine and and masculine elements. It reminds one of ABOUT'S *Tolla*, the story of young married life in Rome—only it has not that peculiar sentimentalism, the national trait, which even that wittiest of Frenchmen shares with his compatriots. The story is thoroughly French without being *frenchy*. We believe it will be widely read and exceedingly enjoyed; and some of its hints might be pondered with advantage by youthful husbands and wives on this side the great salt pond. It is not the least of its merits that lessons of pure affection and high morality are delicately taught without the conventional pictures of immorality. It is a book to be welcomed in any home.

—*The Works of Rev. Arthur O'Leary, O. S. F.* Edited by a clergyman of Massachusetts. (Boston: PATRICK DONAHOE.) For the editing or general appearance of this volume we cannot say much, although, as to the latter, the low price of $2 for nearly 600 pages 8vo, is perhaps a sufficient reason. It has been deemed desirable to put the contents of the book within popular reach. And although Father O'LEARY died where he had usefully lived, at Cork, in Ireland, as long ago as 1802, these writings of his will be found peculiarly pertinent and valuable at the present time, in view of the renewed agitation of Irish relations with England, and of Roman Catholicism with the Church question in Great Britain.

—*Reminiscences of European Travel.* ANDREW P. PEABODY. (New-York: HURD & HOUGHTON.) Had we commenced this book with the first sentence we should hardly have advanced further, for although the author says a true thing, he says it with so strange a word that we should have been discouraged in the hope of finding much worth reading on so old a topic, in the treatment of which a good style is about the only attraction left. He says: "Heaven's richest boon to a traveler is the *presentific* power of memory." Having dipped into the middle of the book first, we are glad to say that it contains much to interest and reawaken that power for those who have been over the well-trodden but always delightful ground of European highways, and though not particularly original in thought or strikingly apt in observation, makes pleasant reading for old travelers, and gives acceptable and interesting information for those who have not roamed abroad. The best portion is that which deals with the British Isles, which is really fuller and better worth reading than anything of the kind we have seen for some time. It is, of course, issued in tasteful style.

—*The Gem of the Lake.* A Novel. By Mrs. SARAH A. WRIGHT. (New-York: American News Company, 1868.) This is exactly what it professes to be, a novel—although the incidents and general course of the tale are by no means new. It is the old story of love, deception, disappointment, wretchedness and ruin—relieved toward the last, however, by reconstruction which pleasantly follows the necessary retribution. The style is rather elaborate and high strung without sufficient cause; the *vraisemblance* of the tale seems to bear out the statement of the author's preface, that it is founded on fact, not fancy. It professes to be a warning, but those who need such warnings are generally the last to take them; it will probably be read as a popular story.

—A. S. BARNES & Co. have published *Lessons in Political Economy*, by J. T. CHAMPLIN, President of Colby University. It is a small book, designed as a basis for primary instruction in the science of which it treats.

—Mr. HORACE P. BIDDLE labors under a strange hallucination. He thinks himself a poet, and has printed, at his own expense, over 300 pages of rhymed twaddle. The volume opens with an address by the "Poet to his Poems," from which we take two or three stanzas, to illustrate Mr. BIDDLE'S style as well as his lofty contempt for the rules of grammar:

"Sweet children of my throbbing brain,
Dear offspring of an aching heart,
Wrung from the spirit in its pain,
And of my yearning soul a part!

In all the fortune I have seen,
My constant care has been for thee;
In hope or anguish thou hast been
The purest, sweetest joy to me!

Ye soar not on a lofty wing,
Your notes are all untuned by art;
Yet ye may chant some little thing—
Some strain—that will not leave the heart."
&c., &c.

—Messrs. CARLETON & Co., of this City, will this week publish "Orpheus C. Kerr's" new book under the unique title of *Smoked Glass*; HELPER'S *Negroes in Negroland*; FRED. SAUNDERS' *Woman, Love and Marriage*, and a satirical volume entitled, *The Philosophers of Fonfonville*.

—E. H. BUTLER & Co., Philadelphia, have published *Martindale's Series of Spellers*, consisting of the *Primary*, the *Common School* and the *Complete Speller*. They are well arranged and of convenient size for school children. E. H. BUTLER & Co. also publish an edition of *Cæsar's Commentaries*, with a vocabulary and notes, prefaced by WM. H. BINGHAM, A. M.

—Dr. CURTIN has published the third edition of the *Long Island Directory* to all the towns on the island outside of Brooklyn.

—Sportsmen will find much valuable information in a work just published by M. B. BROWN & Co., entitled *Fur, Fin and Feather*. It contains the Game Laws of most of the States and of Canada.

THE MAMMOTH CAVE

Pleasures and Pains of Western Travel—Uncertainties of Railways and Steamboats—A Woman's Experience Under Ground—The Mammoth Cave from an Unromantic Point of View.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Thursday, Aug. 20, 1868.

Every traveling American should read the *Guide Book to the Mammoth Cave*. No matter, thereafter, what his geographical situation, no matter how limited his time and means, he will some way or other go to see it. From this visit, he will learn never again to take into his confidence a guide book. A severe lesson, but a sure one. We started for the Cave from Cincinnati. It was here, having accidentally come across a guide-book, that I first conceived the idea of making the visit. JOHN pleaded want of time; I convinced him time was made for man. Then he urged want of money; I offered him mine. (Here, as usual, he looked skeptical.) Then he said, any of the servants at the Spencer House, would shut up the cellar for fifty cents and let me walk to and fro in it, as long as I wished—the Cave was only a black hole in the ground, full of stones to stumble over. Exultingly, I produced my guide-book, and read to him descriptions—so graphic—of the "Methodist Church," the "Giants' Coffin," the "Star Chamber," the "Floating Cloud Room," "Martha's Palace," the "Bottomless Pit," the "Fat man's Misery and great Relief," "Lake Lethe," the "Dead Sea," the "Rocky Mountains" and "El Ghor Pass," and more than all, of a beautiful limpid stream misnamed the "River Styx," on whose shore were tiny, smooth pebbles—pebbles which we would gather for our beloveds, in memory of this cave visit. Then I read of the beautiful eyeless fishes, striped blue and green and gold, that lived in this little brook, happy as "hashish eaters," dreaming away their sightless lives, without thought or fear of the murderous hook, that had destroyed the family rest of so many of their up brethren. I conquered. (Women would always gain their suit if they started in the first place with an attitude and a tone that defied failure, and, above all, saved their tears. Tears should never be brought in till every other effort has failed—then they are just the thing.)

I say we started from Cincinnati. I have the greatest respect for the Westerners. I believe they mean well, but I warn all Easterners not to suppose that their way of doing things is at all like ours. If, for instance, you see "Michigan Southern," "Illinois Central," "Pittsburg and Fort Wayne" on cars, don't you believe they are going in these directions till you have personally conferred with the conductors on the subject. If you want to go up the river, don't you believe the boat you are directed to is not going down till you see it go up—then, as you have lost it, cherish carefully its name, and trust yourself to no other till it return. As to time! Alas! they have been conquering time ever since their birth, and are not going to calculate it, for you now. We proposed to go to Louisville by the boat. It started at 12 o'clock. A guide board over the boat told us this in large letters. The newspapers advertised it so. A man on the wharf and the clerk of the hotel both agreed that the *Flamen Ball* left at 12 o'clock. We packed, said our farewells, gave a last look at the newspaper advertisement, questioned again the clerk and started. I was so happy! Eight hours of daylight on the winding Ohio, and with the "beauty and sublimity and grandeur" of the Mammoth Cave at the end of the journey! At 10:45 o'clock we reached the boat—we went early to avoid the crowd and get good places on deck. At 12 o'clock we still had the deck to ourselves, and regretted having been a little selfish. At 1 o'clock we began to suspect the boat proprietors were not very punctual, for the "hands" were loading as leisurely as if we were not to start till evening. At 2 o'clock we learned that the boat left only at 6 o'clock. A day or a night on the water are two very different things; but to show anger wouldn't start us. "Why," we asked, "was the sign 'leave at 12 o'clock' across the boat, if it only left at 6 o'clock?" "Well it was an old sign and they meant to take it down a month ago." Why was the advertisement wrong in the newspapers?" "Any one might know it was an old advertisement." "Why had men, who ought to know better, misled us?" "Because they didn't know better." There was no redress. We had only to whisper our indignation to each other, and mutually to conclude that though the West might be a very delightful place to live in, after one had learned its laws of contrarieties, still the East was the place to travel in. Four hours were now left to us. JOHN took his cigar, and cantering off, said he would be back in half an hour. Not until starting time, did I again see him. Going back to friends, after having once bidden them "good-bye" is very awkward; one always feels in the way, and terribly down in self-respect; so, rather than go back, I sat still on deck; but, watching barrels roll down a narrow plank, or horses struggling up a cruel hill; admiring Mr. ROEBLING'S great Suspension Bridge, listening to negro and Irish patois, watching unclean boys dip into molasses casks, and watching cruel men dip into them, may be pastimes for a little while—but too much of it, is too much even for the most active searcher after knowledge. Six o'clock seemed long in coming, but at that time we started. Disappointments and delays weigh heavily in traveling, and it was only after we were out upon the water, away from the unquiet city, in the face of nature, so calm, and peaceful, that I felt rebuked for my impatience.

Nothing occurred out of the ordinary way till we reached Louisville, or if there did, we have been so long in starting that I must not tell about it. From Louisville to Cave City our way lay through a beautiful, woody, and peculiarly Kentucky country, and from Cave City to the Cave, fifteen miles by stage-coach, we passed through scenery rich and varied, but by a people, living, as none but those who have seen the same class in the South, could believe they lived. At last we reached a real comfortable looking, sizable Southern house, white, with green blinds and long balconies, and wings of bedrooms on all sides. It was well shaded, and looked altogether a fit resting place for weary travelers. This house is near the entrance to Mammoth Cave. Its proprietors hire it, and the Cave yearly, from their owners. As it was late evening we deferred our walk through the Cave till the next day. We had for supper pork, eggs, bread and butter and tea—the milk was out. The next morning I awaked to remember that I had had visions of heaven in my dreams, not the result of late pork-eating, but of a last reading of the guide book. It had told me that "the table at this hotel was not surpassed by that of any in the Union," and that "the rooms were furnished in the most luxurious and comfortable style;" but I never let the boardy bed, in the almost carpetless room in which I slept; nor the breakfast of bread and butter, and pork and eggs and tea, (the milk was again out,) interfere with my faith in "the beauty and sublimity, and grandeur of the Mammoth Cave." Not I. My only regret was, that I had not come prepared with a "Turkish dress, trimmed with lively colors, made of flannel or cloth, as suited the wearer's taste," but as "a lady must not take a gentleman's arm, except in illness—it looking awkward," I determined to show my knowledge of good society, by strictly obeying this command, as I had neglected the other. We started, with the guide, each with a lantern, and a lunch basket. Through the garden, over a short field, across a fence, down a declivity of twenty-five feet, and we are at the cave entrance. The guide went ahead—we following. When we had gone about forty feet, our two lanterns went out; he turned and relit them, and told us this was common, because of the draft, near the entrance. I began to hope it was not common a little further on. Soon we were entirely away from the ray of light. The guide stopped and in true cicerone accent said, pointing against the wall, "These are bats—there are in this part of the cave, several millions of them." At this point I dropped my lantern, which went out and covered my head with my shawl. I had somewhere heard that if bats got into the hair nothing short of decapitation would save you, but the guide poked one with his cane (we were all carrying canes for grace) to show us that they could not be moved from their determination to "stick." The sight was an awful one, (I here took JOHN'S arm)—these black horrible creatures, numbering three million, at least, close against the slimy wall in this dreadful silent place; it sickened me at the very onset of our twenty miles journey—yet my faith was strong. I knew I must soon meet the "beauty and sublimity and grandeur" that I had read of. On we went, through the black darkness, our faces ghastly in the dim lantern-light; and the whole scene like a death tramp through the Inferno. The guide, faithful to his profession, called every stone by a name, in one tone, and then talked about it in another. The "Rotunda" he called very loud, then told us in ordinary voice that this part of the Cave was directly under the dining-room of the hotel. I here mentally determined to eat no more eggs and pork, and bread and butter and tea (without milk) in that room. From the "Rotunda" we passed into the "Methodist Church." This was simply a large yellow-looking stalactite, beside which a foolish girl had been married. She promised her dying mother, who had a hard matrimonial experience, that she would marry no man on the face of the earth, so she married here. Passing on we met a large stone, resting on smaller ones; this was called the "Giant's Coffin." I saw no resemblance, but as JOHN kept sarcastically saying, "Don't you see it?" I bravely said, I did. Over the ceiling of white limestone, just here, the guide pointed to a "giant, his wife and child"—the "giant" in the act of passing the "child" to his "wife." I looked long and hard. I was very anxious to see this resemblance, having read a page about it in the guide-book, but the more I looked, the more I didn't see. Some black gypsum had formed over the white limestone, but I could see no giant's family in the formation. An "Ant-eater" was then pointed to us, but I attributed my not recognizing it to the fact of never having seen an "ant-eater" in the flesh.

On and on we walked. JOHN smoked and smiled; let his light go out, and frequently asked me how I was enjoying myself. On and on through the black impenetrable darkness, in the overpowering silence, passing huge stones which had famous names, and black corners, called "palaces" and "churches" and "arcades," or whatever else men had chosen to name them, my enthusiasm as well as my strength was lagging. There were five miles to compass, in what is called the short walk, and fifteen miles in the long walk, but how could I ask to return after having gone but three miles. So, bravely, I kept up, expressing an admiration I could not feel for what in reality was but a long black hall with heavy stones on all sides, which enthusiasts or money makers had named romantically and described enthusiastically to attract visitors. Soon we came to seven cottages. Here my heart stood still while the guide told us how human beings who had left luxurious homes, had come here in search of life and health—to die! What a story those cottages told! what a story of clinging to life, yet sure it was passing away! longing to live, yet seeing death come nearer and nearer, every hour. Five months in the deep darkness these people lived till three of them died, then when the breath grew shorter and the voice weaker, and the cough more frequent, the others left and died immediately upon meeting the outer air. What stories were here! One long, long night of hope and despair and suffering. What a mad love of life must have prompted these intelligent people to believe that they could be cured of their disease, away from light and air, and sun and cheerfulness! These cottages told the saddest tales I ever dreamed of. Five months in this awful place! I felt that five days would make me a life-long lunatic! Near these cottages we were shown a stone, behind which a gentleman, lost, was found. He had wandered from his party, and his light was going out, he became at once deranged and hid behind this stone. They found him forty-eight hours after he was lost, having passed this stone without suspecting he was there several times. The guide told us of another instance of a poor young lady who had set down to rest, and when her party got so far in advance that she could no longer hear their voices, she arose to follow them, and stumbling, her light went out. Though they found her a few minutes after, she was in a state of insanity, from which she did not recover for years.

On still we walk. We pass the "Labyrinth"—only another spot of darkness. A square stone, called the "American Eagle." Another stone, called an "Arm Chair." A pile of stones—the "Rocky Mountains." Down four or five steps of stones—the "El Ghor Pass." To the "Floating Cloud Room"—a stone perched on the ceiling. To "Martha's Palace"—stones a little way apart, called the "Steeples of Times." To the "Maelstrom"—a hole 175 feet (?) deep, down which GEO. D. PRENTICE'S son was once foolish enough to go. At last, to a narrow, muddy water—the "limpid brook," the beautiful home of the eyeless fishes I had read of. Horrible creatures, white as death, without a color or mark on them. Heavens! how they wriggle in search of prey!—each other! I must get out of this place! But the guide says he has still the "Star Chamber" to show us, only about a half mile from the entrance down a side-walk—so, to the "Star Chamber" we go. This part of the Cave, a little higher than some other parts, has a ceiling of black gypsum, on which are white spots, looking like stars, made by throwing stones up. "Now," said the guide, "you two sit down here, and I will take your lanterns and walk slowly behind that ledge of rocks, and make the light, as it passes over the ceiling, look like the moon disappearing; then I will walk under the rocks and after appear away at the other end with the lanterns, which will make the whole scene seem like the sun rising. "What! leave us here alone in the utter dark?" I thanked him. I had seen the sun rise outside several times. Besides I had just here a distinct remembrance of having once read about this same "Star Chamber" in a TIMES correspondent's letter, and I did not forget the fear he described in being left alone for this same sun-rising scene. No! I had no idea of seeing the sun rise in the dark, so I walked on. Not so, JOHN. He sat down with a smile that plainly said, "Severe lessons are the surest." I had only to sit down beside him. The guide left. I implored him not to forget us. I assured him I should lose my reason in half an hour. Oh! it was cruel to suffer so. After the moon hallucination we were in the deep dark. I peered through it for one ray of the lantern's light. I called the guide. I listened for one sound of a cricket's chirp to break the awful silence. I clung close to JOHN. It was a half hour, and no light came. An hour, and my brain was becoming bewildered. Then, a little face, with its sweet blue eyes and light curling hair, stood distinctly before me like an angel; and after this I knew nothing till I awoke on the bed at the hotel. The guide had left us less than three minutes.

WHAT IS THIS MAMMOTH CAVE?

The chemist would answer by dealing largely with such words as carbon, limestone, gypsum, sulphate of soda, sulphate of lime, the mechanical agencies of the waters of the Green River, &c., &c. But a visitor cares for none of these, therefore to such I say, the Mammoth Cave, in its great extent—200 miles already explored—in its awful overpowering silence, in its depth of darkness, this Mammoth Cave, the beginning to which is lost in infinity's mists, is more impressive of nature's great power than anything I could ever conceive of. But still, it is no place for any but the very strong in nerve and health to visit. A nervous person imagines, in spite of himself, great eyes staring at him from every corner, and cold hands, ready to grasp his shoulder, at every step. It is hard to make him trust his dearest friend in this place. It is very, very hard to make him trust the strange guide whom he has never seen before. The Mammoth Cave has no "beauties" in it; there is no "grandeur" about it, no "sublimity." It is a cave, a long and winding cave, filled with stones and rocks; and but for the remarkable exaggerations of its guide-book, published for money-making, it is doubtful if any but the chemical student would ever visit it.

CALHOUN RICHARDS.

KENTUCKY.

Official Election Returns Compared—Gov. Stevenson's Portentous Threat—How Blair's Kentucky Lieutenant, W. T. Ward, Holds Forth in Indiana.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Sept. 2, 1868.

You see our official vote: STEVENSON, 114,412; BAKER, 25,734; Democratic majority, 88,678; aggregate, 140,146. In '67 HELM, "Rebel Democratic," 90,225; KINKEAD, "Union Democratic," 13,167; BARNES, 33,939; Democratic (rebel and Union) vote, 103,392; Democratic majority, 69,453; aggregate, 137,331. So this year's increase of Democratic vote is about 10½ per cent.; increase of Democratic majority, 27 per cent.; decrease of Republican vote, 24 per cent.

Kentucky's largest aggregate was in '66—154,014; DUVALL, (Democrat,) 95,979; HOBSON, (Union,) 58,035; Democratic majority, 37,944. Her next largest aggregate, in '60, was 146,216; BELL, 66,058; BRECKINRIDGE, 53,143; DOUGLAS, 25,651; LINCOLN, 1,364; BELL and DOUGLAS over BRECKINRIDGE, 38,566; BELL, DOUGLAS and LINCOLN over BRECKINRIDGE, 39,930; BELL, BRECKINRIDGE and DOUGLAS over LINCOLN, 143,488. In '64, aggregate, 92,087; MCCLELLAN, 64,301; LINCOLN, 27,786; MCCLELLAN over LINCOLN, 36,515.

Nothing noteworthy in Gov. STEVENSON'S Inaugural yesterday except this: "I should be false to the spirit of her people in their past and present devotion to the Constitution and Union of these States, if I did not solemnly avow that no Radical usurpation upon the rights of Kentucky can be ever made with impunity." He seems to think that the application of the Fourteenth Amendment to His Excellency, or to any of her judicial officers elected since its ratification, however perjured in its purview, would be such an usurpation.

Gen. W. T. WARD is stumping Indiana. He, Ex-Gov. BRAMLETTE, and other Kentucky renegades, are paid by Kentucky Democrats to do their best for HENDRICKS. However, some of the faithful demur to the heavy assessments upon them for carrying "Hoosierdom." But Gen. WARD, pay or no pay, being avowedly "inspired by the same impulses which led him to take up arms in defence of the Union," is, in the name of "BLAIR and SEYMOUR," spouting fire and blood on Indiana soil against "Radical treason." On witnessing yesterday the "manifestation of Indiana spirit" at Jeffersonville, this ex-Union Brigadier and Brevet Major-General responded, amid loud cheers, in the following Kentucky Blairite strain:

"I give up to no man in devotion to my country. I fought in the Mexican war for our country. A Union soldier, I fought against the rebellion to maintain the Constitution, and am ready again to war for it. Though I contributed to put the Radicals in power, I am now ready to give my whole strength and energies to putting them down. Now I leave them, because in place of patriots they are traitors—because they are guilty of assassin-like treason to the Government, treason to humanity and treason to God himself. They are traitors to human liberty; the greatest enemies of human liberty; strike at the very roots of liberty itself. The Radicals will find me as uncompromising an enemy as the rebels did in the field. I respected the Southern soldiers more than I do the sneaking Radicals. I respected the Southern rebellion more than I do the Northern rebellion. No act of the rebels has ever accomplished so much harm as this Radical Congress by its Reconstruction acts. This Radical Party have proved themselves greater traitors than the enemy we fought. I appeal to every Union soldier to force these men to respect the law. I am for taking the Government out of the hands of these rebels. I expect to be one over whose dead body they will pass before they shall succeed."

Let the "Northern rebels" beware of this Blairized Kentucky patriot! What won't "these Northern traitors, so much worse than the Southern," suffer from his most terrible wrath? His fight to put down the Southern Democratic rebellion, though he repeatedly vows he figured against it as much as any other man, "except a few," was as nothing to his war against the "Northern Radical rebellion" before it shall succeed.

In Gen. SHERMAN'S march to the sea, as a Division Commander, Gen. WARD "subsisted almost entirely upon the country," and scourged the Southern rebels with fire and sword. What he did not seize he destroyed. He reported his command to have destroyed, on the road from Atlanta to Savannah, "5,000 bales of cotton. The amount may have been more. One thing I am sure of—there was not much left behind us." What would this Gen. W. T. WARD leave behind him at the head of a division or a corps of "avenging patriots" in FRANK PRESTON BLAIR'S march from St. Louis to Washington?

PONTIAC.

An Awful Murder in Kentucky—Three Colored Persons Butchered.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

VANCEBURG, LEWIS COUNTY, Ky., Monday, Aug. 31, 1868.

On Saturday night a foul murder was committed about nine miles below this place, in this county. LUCY ARMSTRONG, an old blind negro woman, over ninety years of age; JOHN FOSTER, her son-in-law, fifty years of age, and his wife, were brutally murdered. About 9 o'clock, two men went into the house and stayed about half an hour, when they drew an ax and struck a boy, and knocked him down; then struck the old man, and cut his head open, and wounded him in the breast with the ax. They then struck the wife in the head with the ax, knocked her down, and struck her three times in the back, cutting clear through the body each time, cutting off her hand and arm. The ruffians, after finishing the old man and his wife, struck the old woman lying in bed, with the ax, and cut clear through her head, and when turned over, her head fell apart.

The Coroner held an inquest on the bodies yesterday. The jury found that GEORGE KINARD and JOHN BILYEW were the murderers. The parties were arrested, tried, and committed to jail, where they will remain until the next term of the Circuit Court, which commences the third Monday in November next. Two children and one boy of the murdered man, some fourteen or fifteen years of age, were in the house at the time. The boy was badly injured, but escaped to a neighbor's house and gave the alarm. The children got under the bed and escaped. The boy knew the parties well, as they live within a mile of the place. The two children also recognized the parties in the large crowd that assembled yesterday.

Dr. GRIMES and DAVID STONE, early yesterday morning, arrested the parties and brought them to the place of murder. When charged with the crime, they appeared very much frightened, and when confronted with the witnesses, the dead bodies lying before them, they were speechless. They thought they had killed the whole family, and left no evidence against them. The three victims were quiet, industrious and inoffensive persons. No reason can be assigned for the deed. The murderers are young unmarried men, and were raised in the county.

An Unpublished Autograph of Ethan Allen.

From the Burlington (Vt.) Free Press, Sept. 2.

The special meeting of the Vermont Historical Society, recently held at Rutland, was one of the most successful sessions it has ever had; as respects the quality of the audience, the number and variety of the papers presented, the additions to the membership, and the general impetus given to the movements of the Society. It was decidedly the most successful as respects the acquisition of valuable historical documents. Among the most important of these may be mentioned the original Journal of the First Council of Censors, (which met in 1785,) a manuscript of twenty foolscap pages, in the clear, bold autograph of MICAH TOWNSHEND, Secretary; Journal of the Second Council, which met in 1792 in the handwriting of ROSWELL HOPKINS, and numerous official papers connected with the New-York and New-Hampshire controversies.

Perhaps no one of the papers is of greater general interest than the original complaint of ETHAN ALLEN to the Court of Confiscation, charging his brother LEVI with treachery to the State of Vermont, and praying that measures might be taken to punish him. SLADE'S *State Papers* professes to give this document, but it is with omissions and alterations, which, though they improve the grammar and possibly the rhetoric of the paper, rob it of not a little of the "Old ETHAN." For example, instead of the brief and expressive word "hurting," we have in SLADE the circumlocution, "endeavoring to lessen the credit off." ALLEN also had notions of his own in regard to spelling, the use of capitals, and the non-use of punctuation points; but these do not appear in the document as published. The following is an exact transcript of the original paper:

BENNINGTON COUNTY ss ARLINGTON 9th of Jany 1779.

To the Honoroble the Court of Confiscation comes Col ETHAN ALLEN in the Names of the freemen of this State and Complaint makes that LEVI ALLEN

l-te of Salisbury in Connecticut is of Torey principles and holds in fee sundry Tracts and parcells of Land in this State the said LEVI has been detected in Endeavouring to supply the enemy on Long Island, and in Attempting to Circulate Counterfeit Continental Currency, and is Guilty of holding Treasonable Correspondence with the enemy under cover of doing favors to me when a Prisoner at New York and Long Island and in taking and using Influence in favor of the Enemy, Associating with Inimical persons to this Country, and with then Monopolizing the Necessaries of life hurting the Continental Currency and in Particular hath exerted himself in the Most Falacious manner to injure the Property and Character of some of the most Zealous friends to the Independency of the United States and of this State Likewise all which Inimical Conduct is against the peace and Dignity of the freemen of this State, and therefore pray the Honorable Court to take the matter under their Serious Consideration and Make Confiscation of the Estate of said Levi before mentioned according to the Laws and Customs of this State in such Case made and provided.

ETHAN ALLEN.

In consequence of this complaint, LEVI ALLEN's lands were seized, and advertised for sale, and he was arrested and confined in jail more than six months. After his release, he sent his brother ETHAN a formal challenge to fight a duel with pistols, but it was not accepted. LEVI was the most eccentric of the ALLEN brothers, and a memoir of him would be more entertaining than an average romance.

P. H. W.

COVENTRY, 31 August, 1868.

The Accident on the Boston and Albany Railroad—Cars Burned.

A letter from Russell, Mass., to the Springfield *Republican*, gives the following particulars of the accident to a freight train in that village on Wednesday night:

"The faithful engineer, OTIS TAYLOR, with the New-England locomotive and a train of stock and freight cars, conducted by JAMES EVELETH, and manned by brakemen EDWIN CHEESEMAN, ARTHUR BILLS and F. W. BARNES, passed the station here at about 11:15 o'clock, when, as circumstances afterward indicated, the cross bar of the brake fell down at one end, and ran in between the rails at the switch, throwing a few cars from the track. The wheels trundled over the ties, twisting them out of place and cutting them nearly in twain. A few rods east of the switch is, or was, a wooden bridge over a small brook tributary to the Westfield River, and but a few rods from the larger one over the latter stream. Against the southwest corner of the first named bridge the displaced but swift rushing cars of the train were thrown with such force, after the engine and one car had passed through, as to twist the bridge from its fastenings at the abutments, and tumble it and car after car, to the number of twelve, into the rocky chasm below, completely filling it with the wreck. Engineer TAYLOR had instantly comprehended the situation, and at the moment put on full head of steam, disengaging the engine by breaking the coupling, and safely passed the bridge, when he speedily stopped the locomotive and returned to examine the situation. As soon as he cars began to pitch into the gulf, Mr. EVELETH, the conductor, and his brakemen started for the rear of the train; all but BILLS, who went down in the wreck, succeeded in reaching it. Mr. EVELETH dispatched BARNES up the track to stop the trains coming from the West, while, with Mr. CHEESEMAN, he joined Mr. TAYLOR on the opposite side; and they then hurriedly descended in search of their lost comrade. CHEESEMAN, eager to secure the safety of his cousin, went foremost, and when near the centre of the chasm, an explosion of one of the oil cars threw CHEESEMAN out of the wreck, and ended his cousin's life. With his clothes on fire he ran into the friendly waters of the river and reached the opposite shore. During his passage he divested himself of his coat. Recrossing the stream, he came up to Mr. TAYLOR, and then for the first time spoke of his suffering, saying, "OTIS, I am burned." Mr. TAYLOR says that when he first sprang from his engine to the brink of the chasm he listened to catch some sound of a human voice, and distinctly heard BILL down in the ruins uttering the anxious inquiry, "Are any of the boys hurt?—are any of the boys hurt?" Thus in his terrible emergency of peril did the heroic man forget his own danger in the solicitude for the welfare of his fellows.

The twelve cars which plunged down and the one that hung at the edge of the bank contained kerosene oil, oats, corn and flour. All were burned, together with the bridge and an old sawmill which stood near by. The explosion of the kerosene was heard for miles around, and people in Westfield saw distinctly the flames of the burning cars and mill. It shook the houses in this village, rousing the inhabitants. The men went to work at the wreck, and the physicians prescribed for the sufferers. Another train brought up the steam fire-engine Henry Gray, whose vigorous streams soon checked the flames in the abyss. Passengers, baggage, mail and express matter of the owl trains east and west were transferred in wagons and by a circuitous route. All passenger trains east and west meet not many miles from this station, and the transfer causes but little delay. A temporary bridge is being built with marvelous rapidity. Hundreds of the people from the neighboring towns throng to view the scene of the disaster.

EDWIN CHEESEMAN, who was so sorely burned, is a son of a well-to-do farmer in Hinsdale, and his parents always opposed his engagement in railroad work. He is but twenty-one years old, and much liked among his fellow workmen. Although in a very critical state, there is a possibility of his recovery. ARTHUR BILLS—of whose body but a few bones were recovered from the burned cars—was twenty-two years of age, and the son of Mrs. SUSAN BILLS, a widow living in Washington.

The Condition of the South.

Ex-Gov. BONHAM, of South Carolina, a few days ago wrote Gov. SCOTT a letter, calling his attention to the disorganized state of affairs among the negroes in Edgefield district, who, he alleged, are armed, drill in companies, and threaten danger to the whites. He called upon the Governor, as the conservator of the public peace, to use the weight of his influence to arrest the tendency toward anarchy and bloodshed, and concluded as follows:

"I say to you in all soberness and truth, that the African can never thus tyrannize over the Anglo-Saxon in this country. The people of this State, with few exceptions, have observed in good faith, even to the present moment, the spirit of the paroles given by our troops to Gens. GRANT and SHERMAN, and will abide the results of all constitutional measures and peaceful instrumentalities, but will not quietly submit to unauthorized and armed negro domination."

He received the following reply:

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBIA, Aug. 24, 1868.

Hon. M. L. Bonham:

SIR: I have been directed, by his Excellency the Governor, to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 19th instant, and to state that the preservation of the peace and tranquility of the State is the object of his deepest solicitude. All the influence he may possess, and whatever of power is conferred on him by the Constitution and laws, shall be exerted to discountenance and suppress illegal organizations, and to protect every citizen in the peaceful exercise of his personal and political rights. In these efforts he hopes to have the countenance and support of all law-abiding citizens, and especially of those whose position and talents enable them to exercise a commanding influence in shaping public opinion. Very respectfully,

JOHN HEART, Private Secretary.

The Peach Crop in Ohio.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, Sept. 3.

The peach crop in this locality never was larger. The Baltimore House of MURRAY & Co. have been engaged for a week past in canning peaches in our city, giving employment to several hundred women and young girls. Notwithstanding the large crop here, prices continue high, good peaches ranging from $2 50 to $4 per bushel, and this will be readily understood when we state that for a week past the United States Express Company has been loading one extra car at Middletown, one at Carlisle, and another at Jones, Hamilton and other points on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, daily, for New-York City. From 500 to 1,000 boxes leave by this road daily for Northern and Eastern cities; while on the Little Miami Road the American Express Company is loading from three to five cars daily at Loveland, Mount Ancient, Morrow, and other points, all destined for Eastern markets. Eastern dealers are all through this section buying up and shipping all the best fruit.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

STREET ROBBERY.

HENRY WEBER, keeper of the light-house at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, was walking in Moore-street Saturday evening, when he encountered one JOHN STYLES, a youth of 18 years. This individual suddenly snatched WEBER's watch from his vest-pocket and started off with it. WEBER pursued, crying "Watch" as he ran, and after a short race STYLES was captured by Officer THOMPSON, of the First Precinct, who had joined in the pursuit. The stolen watch was not found on the person of the prisoner, but WEBER being positive as to his identity, he was committed in default of $1,000 for trial at the General Sessions.

COSTLY SUSTENANCE.

BRIDGET COSTELLO, of No. 5 Mulberry-street, having scraped $40 together, laid it away, in the shape of two $20 bills, for an expected rainy day. CATHARINE CARROLL, a resident of the same house, discovering the whereabouts of this treasure, made a raid upon it. CATHARINE being called upon by Officer HIRSCHE, of the Sixth Precinct, was discovered in the act of endeavoring to destroy the evidence of her guilt by swallowing the money. She was however a little too late with her meal, and the money was rescued from her devouring jaws. Being arraigned she answered not guilty very stoutly, but was committed for trial at the General Sessions.

DISHONEST CLERKS.

HENRY MORY and FRANK JONES, young men in the employ of HARRISON & BRO., charged with having defrauded the firm of $200, were arrested Saturday evening by the Second Precinct Police. It was alleged that they had collected money due the firm and had appropriated it to their own use. They were committed for examination.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

PROBLEMATICAL LARCENY.

WILLIAM J. VAIL, No. 340 East Nineteenth-street, appeared to charge ANNA DONNELLY and MICHAEL KELLY, small children, aged 10 and 9 years respectively, with picking his pocket as he was walking in Twenty-first-street, near Gramercy Park. VAIL being very large and the children very small, it was apparent that they could not have reached his pockets. The circumstance destroyed faith in his story. But he persisted in making the complaint, and the children were therefore held for trial at the General Sessions. VAIL's contentment over his feat was suddenly cut short by his own commitment to the House of Detention in default of $1,000 bail for his appearance to prosecute.

THE SLUNG-SHOT.

Saturday night, at a late hour, Officer MOORE, of the Eighth Precinct, found JOHN WRIGHT, a stalwart African, loitering on the corner of Grand and Laurens streets, and desired him to move on. WRIGHT declined, and the officer essaying to compel an obedience the negro became disorderly, and advanced upon the officer in a threatening manner. The officer then took him into custody, and in his coat pocket found a most villainously fashioned slung-shot. The act of April 20, 1866, which makes the carrying of any "slung-shot, billy, sand-club, or metal knuckles, or dagger, (not contained as a blade of a pocket-knife,) or sword-cane, or air-gun," a felony, was applied to his case, and he was committed in default of $3,000 bail for trial at the General Sessions.

A STREET ADVENTURE.

Saturday, about 11, CHARLES TULLY, being overcome with his excessive labors in emptying bottles, took a temporary bed of the municipality on the corner of Twentieth-street and Broadway. Very soon he was awakened by a hand fumbling in his pockets. He seized the hand, which belonged to one CATHARINE POLLOCK, who was bending over him. He gave the alarm, which was answered by Officer VAN KUREN, and CATHARINE was taken into custody. TULLY professed to have been robbed of $35, but none of the money was found upon the person of the prisoner. She was, however, committed in default of $1,000 bail for trial at the General Sessions.

BIRDS OF PREY.

MARY HOFFMAN, very old, very decrepit and very poor, and living at No. 420 West Thirty-fifth-street, went out on Saturday with a few cents in her pocket-book to purchase her scant marketing in Eighth-avenue, near Thirty-eighth-street. Standing at one of the provision-stands, she was violently pushed against by two women, and at the same moment felt a hand in her pocket, and found the next moment that her pocket-book was gone. The woman next to her was secured by the bystanders and handed in charge to Officer CONNELL, of the Twentieth Precinct. She was recognized as an old acquaintance, whose photograph had graced the Police albums for some time past. Upon her general reputation rather than on the special facts of the case, she was committed, in default of $1,000 bail, for trial at the General Sessions.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR MONDAY.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1	Tynberg vs. Kamak.	11	Hull vs. Helterman.
2	Darsam vs. Ger. Savings Bank.	12	Gibbons vs. Schonfeld.
3	Fabrenn..z vs. People's M. S. S. Co.	13	Bernheimer vs. Pfyser.
4	Ahrens vs. Whittaker.	14	Mangles vs. N. Y. A. and W. S. S. Co.
5	Crane vs. Griffin.	15	Kaine vs. Harrison.
6	Kerr vs. Ramons.	16	Burrass vs. Keyser.
7	Lynch vs. Meyers.	17	Johnson vs. Hunter.
8	Blakslee vs. Stuart.	18	Cone vs. Levy.
9	Same vs. Same.	19	Lang vs. Carter.
10	Hammill vs. Evans.	20	Masker vs. Braunsdorf.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

NAVY AGENT—APPOINTMENT—THE DISBURSEMENT OF MONEYS, AS SUCH, CANNOT CONSTITUTE A NAVY AGENT—LIABILITY OF THE SURETIES OF A PURSER FOR FAILURE TO ACCOUNT FOR MONEYS IN HIS CUSTODY AS ACTING NAVY AGENT—EVIDENCE.

Jasper Strong vs. The United States.—In error to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Florida.

Mr. Justice CLIFFORD delivered the opinion of the Court:

Examination of the exceptions to the instructions of the Court will first be made, as they give rise to the principal questions presented for decision. Exception was taken by the defendant to that part of the charge of the Court in which the jury were told that the Navy Department, in requiring the principal in the bond to perform duties as purser which would have been performed by a navy agent, if there had been such an officer at that navy-yard, did not constitute him a navy agent, and that the Department in so doing did not require of him the performance of duties against defaults in which his sureties had not undertaken to protect the Government.

I. Argument is hardly necessary to show that the principal in the bond was not thereby constituted a navy agent, as it is clear that navy agents cannot be appointed in any other mode than that prescribed in the act of Congress providing for their appointment. Authority to appoint navy agents is derived from the 3d section of the 3d of March, 1809, which provides that "no other permanent agents" than those previously mentioned in the section "shall be appointed, either for the purpose of making contracts, or for the purchase of supplies, or for the disbursement in any other manner of moneys for the use of the military establishment, or of the Navy of the United States, but such as shall be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate." (2 Stat. at Large, 536.) Prior to that time persons had been appointed as occasion required, to act as navy agents by the head of the Department; but no such office had been needed or was recognized by any act of Congress. Since that enactment navy agents have uniformly been appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and it is as obvious as anything can be that they cannot be appointed in any other way. (Armstrong vs. United States, Gilpin, p. 399.) Such an appointment by the President, in this case, is not pretended; and it is equally clear that the evidence in the record disproves the theory that the head of the Department ever intended, or attempted to confer, any such authority. On the contrary, the record proves that all moneys in the hands of the principal in the bond were moneys remitted to him as purser, as is fully shown both by his requisitions and the Treasury warrants issued by the proper officer of the Treasury Department. Pursuant to the requirements of law, he twice gave bond for the faithful discharge of his official duties, and the declaration in the suit was founded upon these bonds, in both of which the defendant was a surety. Alleged breach of the condition of the respective bonds is, that he failed to disburse and apply large sums of money remitted to him as purser for the use and benefit of the plaintiff, as he, in his official character, was by law bound to do; that he had neglected and refused to pay the balance, not as disbursed and applied, into the Treasury of the United States as public money. Verdict and judgment were for the plaintiff, and the defendant sued out this writ of error.

II. Second objection to the charge of the Court is, that the Court erred in giving the instruction that the defendant, as surety, was liable for the default of the principal in failing to disburse or account for the moneys remitted to him as purser, notwithstanding he, the principal, had been required by the Department to perform duties which would have been performed by a navy agent if there had been one stationed at that navy-yard. Certified transcripts of the accounts of the delinquent purser, as adjusted by the accounting officer of the Treasury, were introduced as evidence at the trial. They showed that the balance due to the plaintiff, together with the interest since accrued, was the amount as found by the jury in their verdict, and that all the moneys charged in the accounts were moneys remitted to the principal in the bonds during the periods covered by the bonds, as alleged in the declaration. Subsequent to the settlement of the accounts of the principal, he was duly requested to pay the balance, as thus ascertained, into the Treasury, and the records show that he neglected and refused to comply with that request. Witnesses were examined at the trial, and the parol proofs show that he, the principal, was stationed at that navy-yard on the 15th day of April, 1850, and that for nine months next ensuing there was no navy agent at that navy-yard, and that he, in his character of purser, made disbursements of money remitted to him as purser, which would have been made by a navy agent if there had been such an officer at that station. All such disbursements, however, were included in his accounts, as rendered to the Department, and as settled by the accounting officers of the Treasury; and the transcripts show that they rendered and settled under the same heads as the disbursements made by him in the usual and strict course of his duty as purser, and it does not appear that he ever sustained any loss in making such disbursements, or that any just and legal credits claimed by him in that behalf have been rejected or disallowed. Complaint of the defendant is not that the moneys disbursed and applied by his principal, for the use and benefit of the plaintiff, have not been fully allowed in the adjustment of his accounts, but that the Court erred in giving the instruction that he, the defendant, as surety, was legally liable for the balance of the moneys remitted to his principal, as purser, and which he, the purser, never disbursed or applied in any way for the use and benefit of the plaintiff, and which he neglects and refuses to pay into the Treasury. Stripped of all circumlocution, the defence is, that the surety is not liable for the default of the principal because some portion of the moneys remitted to the latter would have been remitted to the Navy Agent, if some person holding the office of Navy Agent had been stationed at that Navy-yard. No person holding that office was stationed there, and all the moneys in question were remitted to the principal in these bonds, as purser, and the record shows that he has never disbursed the amount claimed for the use and benefit of the plaintiff, or paid it into the Treasury as adjusted. Pursers, under the act of the 27th of March, 1794, were warrant officers, but by the act of the 30th of March, 1812, they were required to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and the provision was that every purser, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall give bond, with two or more sufficient sureties, conditioned faithfully to perform all the duties of purser in the Navy of the United States. (1 Stat. at Large, 350; 2 Stat. at Large, 699; 3 Stat. at Large, 350.) Fixed salaries were prescribed for pursers in the navy by the act of the 26th of August, 1842, and the act provides that they shall not procure stores or supplies on their own account, and dispose of the same to the officers and crews of the public ships for their own benefit. (5 Stat. at Large, 535.) Although pursers are forbidden to procure such stores or supplies on their own account, still the same section provides that all purchases of clothing, groceries, stores and supplies of every description for the use of the navy, as well for vessels in commission as for yards and stations, shall be made with and out of the public moneys appropriated for the support of the navy, under such directions and regulations as may be made by the Executive for that purpose. Such disbursement the Department, under the authority of that provision, might undoubtedly direct to be made by the navy agent at navy-yards where there was such an officer stationed, or by the purser assigned to that station; or the head of the Department might direct the purchases to be made partly by one and partly by the other of those officers. Terms of the provision forbidding the employment of temporary agents for the purpose of making contracts, or for the purchase of supplies, fully justify the conclusion that pursers may be employed for these purposes, or for the disbursement in any other manner of moneys for the use of the Navy of the United States. (2 Stat. at Large, 536.) Paymasters of the army and pursers of the navy, as well as "the other officers already authorized by law," are excepted from the prohibition; and the clear implication from the language employed is that pursers in the navy, if so directed by the head of the Department, were, under that provision, as fully competent to make contracts, purchase stores and supplies, or disburse money for the use of the navy, as paymasters of the army or other officers authorized by law are for the army or other branches of the public service. Usage has sanctioned that construction of the provision, and the practice has been found to be so convenient that navy agents are now seldom or never employed. Allusion is not here made to purveyors of public supplies, or to military agents, because those offices have been abolished, as will be seen by reference to subsequent acts of Congress. (2 Stat. at Large, pp. 697–8.) Views of the defendant are that the duties of a purser are entirely different and distinct from those of a navy agent, but he fails to refer to any act of Congress which supports the proposition. Nothing of the kind is pretended, but his theory is, that the navy regulations of 1818 not only prescribe the official duties of pursers and navy agents, but mark the limits of their responsibilities, and measure the extent of the obligations incurred by their sureties. Under those regulations pursers might procure clothing, groceries, shoes and supplies for the use of the navy on their own account, and dispose of the same to the officers and seamen for their own benefit. Abuses grew out of this system, and Congress interfered and gave fixed salaries to pursers, and provided that all such purchases should be made with public money, and on public account, under such directions and regulations as the Executive should prescribe for that purpose. Effect of the new law was to repeal the old regulations in relation to pursers, and to authorize new directions and regulations in their place, and the record shows that the old regulations are not applied in that branch of the public service. Strong doubts are entertained whether the old regulations ever had any such effect as is supposed by the defendant but if they had, it is clear that the new regulations necessarily superseded their operation in that behalf. Necessary conclusion is that none of the moneys remitted to the purser in this case were remitted for any object or purpose not comprehended within his official duties, and that the instruction of the Court under consideration was correct.

III. Next exceptions to be considered are those taken by the defendant to the refusal of the Court to instruct the jury as his counsel requested. Prayers refused are in substance as follows: 1. That the second bond was only intended to cover the duties of the principal as purser, and that the defendant was not responsible for any defalcation of the principal as acting navy agent. 2. That the jury must ascertain the balance referable exclusively to receipts and disbursements of the principal as purser. 3. That if the jury find it impossible to determine what portion of the indebtedness of the principal accrued as purser, then their verdict must be for the defendant. Statement of the record is, that these requests were refused as tending to mislead the jury, and it is clear that they might also have been refused on the ground that the theory of fact assumed is contradicted by the record and all the evidence in the case. 1. Defendant was not sued for any defalcation of his principal as navy agent, nor did the plaintiffs introduce any evidence to sustain any such claim. Such an instruction, therefore, as that asked in the first request, was unnecessary and inappropriate, and the request was properly refused. 2. Second request was also properly refused, for the reason given by the Court, and also because it erroneously assumed that there was evidence in the case tending to show that the principal disbursed moneys as navy agent as well as purser, which finds no support in the record. 3. Third request was properly refused for the same reason, as it assumed that the evidence raised the question whether some portion of the indebtedness of the principal did not accrue on account of moneys received and disbursed by him, not as purser, but in some other official character, which is a theory entirely without support.

IV. Certain exceptions were also taken by the defendant to the rulings of the Court in excluding an official letter written by the Fourth Auditor to a Senator in Congress in respect to the accounts of the principal, and also to the ruling of the Court in excluding a letter written by the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks to the Commandant of the Pensacola Navy-yard; and also to the ruling of the Court in excluding the private books of the principal for the purpose of showing that he, the principal, received and disbursed moneys during that period as navy agent, and to contradict his accounts current, in which he charged and credited himself as purser. Our conclusion is that these several rulings are correct: 1. Unofficial letters of subordinate officers are not admissible in evidence, in controversies like the present, to contradict, or even to explain, the official adjustment of the accounts as shown in the duly certified transcripts; and if not, then it is clear that the letters were properly excluded as immaterial and irrelevant. 2. Disbursing agents are required to settle their receipts and disbursements with the accounting officers of the army, and their private books are inadmissible to control that official adjustment.

All of the exceptions are overruled, and the judgment must be affirmed.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

The September Term of the Court of General Sessions will be commenced this morning, Judge RUSSEL presiding. The Grand Jury will be impaneled, and will then enter upon their duties, which, it is expected, will be unusually onerous. The number of cases upon the trial-calendar for the month is very large, as is always the case after the Summer vacation of the Court. Mr. Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., Assistant District-Attorney, will conduct the prosecution throughout.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 5, 1868.

$6,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s C, '62	113⅛	400 Adams Ex	50
5,000 do	113⅝	100 do	50⅛
1,000 5-20s C, '65 new	108⅝	100 Mer. U. Ex	22⅛
50,000 U. S. 5-20s. C. '67	108⅝	300 do...bet. call	23
8,000 do...c	108⅝	100 do...2d call	23⅛
70,000 do	108⅝	20 Amer. Ex. bet. call	44
2,500 U.S. 5-20s, C., '68	108⅝	100 N. Y. Cen...b60	127
1,000 U. S. 6s, 10-40s, C.	105	200 do	126⅜
1,000 U. S. 6s, Pac. R. issue	101	100 do...b30	126⅞
8,000 Tenn. St. 6s., new	66⅜	100 do...s30	126⅜
61,000 do	67	100 do...s30	126⅜
10,000 do	66⅞	100 Erie R.	46⅞
40,000 do...2d call	67	600 do	47
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, x c bet. call	68	100 Erie Pref	69
24,000 Virginia 6s...x c	53⅛	100 do...s60	68
1,000 Ga. St. 7s	91⅛	200 Reading R....b60	92⅛
6,000 do...bet. call	91	200 do	92⅜
1,000 N. C. 6s, x-c	73⅛	400 do	92
10,000 do	73	100 Mich. S. & N. I	85⅜
10,000 N. Car. 6s, new, bet. call	72⅛	100 do	85½
1,000 N.Y. Cen. 6s. '83.	95	100 do...2d call	85⅜
1,000 Erie 2d M.'79	100⅛	300 Chi. & N.W.	85⅜
2,000 Mich. So. S.F. B.	100⅛	100 do	85⅝
3,000 Chi., R. I. & P. 7s	95	700 Chi. & N.W. Pf.	85⅜
1,000 Mor. & Es. 1st M.	101	100 Chi. & R. I.	103⅛
6,000 Mil. & St. P. 8s, 1st M	102	20 do	103½
5,000 Wes. U. Tel. 7s.	90	500 do	103
5,000 Mich.So. 2d M	94⅛	100 do	102⅞
40 Corn Ex. Bank	128	100 do	102⅜
200 Pacific Mail	102⅛	750 M. & St. P. R.	82⅜
400 do	102⅛	200 do...s60	82
100 Canton Co...b30	46⅛	300 Mil. & St. P.Pf.	88
200 do	46⅛	100 do	88⅛
200 do...2d call	46⅛	200 do...b30	88
100 Cumber. Coal Prf. 2d call	30	200 do	87⅜
100 U. S. Ex...bet. call	45	200 do	87⅞
		38 Del., L. & W.	120
		500 Tol., W. & W.	53⅛
		50 New-Jersey C. R.	121
		100 P., F. W. & C.	108⅜
		100 Chic. & Alton R.	145
		100 do	146
		200 Ohio & M. R.	29⅜
		100 Chic. & G. East. R.	40
		100 C. C. Cin. & Ind. 2d call	80

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$25,000 U.S. 6s. 5-20s.C. '65	111⅝	29,000 U.S.5-20s, C, '68..	108⅜
5,000 5-20s, C., '65. new	108⅝	15,000 U. S. 5s. 10-40s. C.	105⅛
5,000 5-20s, C, '67	108⅝		

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$4,000 Missouri S. 6s.	92⅜	100 Ohio & Miss	29⅜
41,000 Tenn. 6s. new	67	500 M. So. & N. I.	85⅜
1,000 do	66⅝	100 do...s15	85½
10,000 do	66⅜	500 do...b10	85⅜
100 Mer. U. Ex	22⅛	100 Tol., W. & W.	53⅛
100 do	22⅛	100 Clev. & Pitts...c	87⅛
100 do	22⅜	600 do	87¼
100 W. U. Tel	34⅛	200 do...b10	87⅜
100 N. Y. Cen	126⅜	100 Clev. & Tol	102⅜
800 Erie R	47	100 do...c	102⅜
1 Reading R	88	300 Chic., R. I. & P	102⅞
500 do	92⅛	1100 do	103
600 do	92⅜	200 do	103⅛
100 Alt. & T.H. R	41	400 Chi. & N.W. R.	85⅞
100 M. & St. P	80⅜	300 do...b60	86
100 do	80⅜	100 do...c	85⅞
200 do	81	100 do	85⅜
200 do	81	2600 do...b10	85⅜
1000 Mil. & St. P.Pf. b30	88	400 Chi. & N. W. P.	85⅜
800 do	88	500 do...b10	85⅜
100 P., Ft.W. & C...c	108⅜	300 do	85⅞
100 do	108⅝		

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

400 Adams Ex	51	100 Reading R.	91⅜
100 U. S. Ex	46	100 Hudson...s60	135½
100 do	46⅛	200 Mil. & St. P.	82
100 do	46⅜	100 do	83⅛
1100 Mer. U. Ex	24	100 do...s60	83
100 do	24⅛	200 Mil. & St. P.Pf.	88⅛
100 do...b10	24⅛	600 do	88⅛
100 do...s5	24	200 do	88⅜
100 do...s10	24	300 do	88⅜
100 Pacific Mail	102⅛	100	29⅛
100 do...b10	102⅜	100 Ohio & M.	29⅛
100 do...c	102⅛	500 M. S. & N. I.	85⅜
100 do	102⅛	200 Cleve. & Pitts	87⅜
100 West. U. Tel	34⅛	200 Clev. & Tol	102⅛
100 do...b30	34⅜	500 Chi., R. I. & P.	102⅛
2800 N. Y. Cen. R.	126⅜	200 do...b10	102⅜
200 do...s10	126⅜	100 do...b3	102⅜
500 do	126⅛	100 do...s10	102⅜

100 N. Y. Cen....s10	126⅛	800 Chi. & N. W.	86
200 do	126⅜	600 do	85⅞
20 Amer. Ex.	45	800 Chic. & N. W. Pf.	86
800 Erie R.	46⅞	100 do	86⅛
100 do...s15	46⅞	200 do...s3	86
100 Erie R. Pf.	68⅞	100 Boston W. P.	15⅛

MONDAY, Sept. 7—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, Sept. 5, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Increase in Loans	$49,970
Decrease in Specie	133,330
Decrease in other Legal Tenders	1,773,603
Decrease in Deposits	2,480,305
Increase in Circulation	58,280

	Sept. 7, 1867.	Sept. 5, 1868.	Aug. 29, 1868.
National Cap'l.	$73,457,700	$74,007,700	$74,007,700
Local Capital	9,462,500	9,662,500	9,662,500
Total Capital.	$82,920,200	$83,670,200	83,670,200
Loans	250,224,560	271,830,696	271,780,726
Gold and Gold Notes	7,967,619	16,815,778	16,949,108
Other L. Tend'r	69,657,445	65,983,773	67,757,376
Deposits	195,182,114	207,854,341	210,334,646
Circulation	33,708,172	34,170,419	34,112,139
In Sub-Tres'y.	114,214,666	87,439,482	92,163,852

The Bank Statement published to-day, exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of lawful Money Security, to the previous Statement. The Banks owed:

	Aug. 29.	Sept. 5.	Sept. 7, 1867.
On deposits	$210,334,646	$207,854,341	$195,182,114
Circulation	34,112,139	34,170,419	33,708,172
Total	$244,446,785	$242,024,760	$228,890,286
25 ₧ cent. would be.	$61,111,696	$60,506,190	$57,222,571
They held: In Gold and Greenbacks	84,706,484	82,799,551	77,625,064
Excess	$23,594,788	$22,293,361	$20,402,493

The renewal of the Western demand for Currency on several of the large Banks holding accounts for Milwaukee, Chicago, &c., about the middle of last week, made an impression on the averages of Deposits and Greenbacks to the amount of about two millions each. As the Banks have run short of National Bank Notes, this demand has to be supplied nearly altogether in Greenbacks. The amount thus far, however, has neither brought down the lawful money basis below 33⅓ ₧ cent.—8⅓ ₧ cent. above the required average—nor affected the cheap rates for Money to the Brokers on demand loan. The latter are materially influenced by the very large amount of Foreign Money comparatively employed in this market, and from this cause the terms made with the Brokers are, to a considerable extent outside the control of the Banks themselves. But there is an indisposition among private lenders, as well as at Bank, to enter upon time engagements on Stock collateral or in the way of discounting Merchant paper, except at 6@ 7 ₧ cent. This is not surprising either in view of the prospect of better rates for Money as the Fall season advances, or on the calculation that the purchase, out and out, of the Gold-bearing Public Funds, at present prices, would afford a higher interest, to say nothing of the prospect of their improvement, than to lend on time even at 7 ₧ cent.

Trade, in several departments, continues to show a favorable activity. The Dry Goods people are busy in both Foreign and Domestic Goods, and the receipts of Produce by Canal and Railway are already large, without the expected help, later in the season, from the new Cotton crop.

The Custom House returns of the Foreign Trade at New-York for the month of July have just been rendered. The figures are given below, together with a summary of the Foreign Trade at this port for the seven months of the Calendar year, in comparison with 1867.

The Import entries for July 1868, at New-York, compare as follows with the corresponding month of the previous year, viz.:

	July, 1868.	July, 1867.
Dutiable goods, direct	$12,193,589	$11,036,960
Dutiable, bonded	10,573,083	11,226,514
Free goods	1,094,543	766,786
Total July entries	$23,861,215	$23,030,260

There was also entered during the month Foreign Specie of the value of $126,442, against $56,606 same month last year.

The value of Foreign Merchandise of previous importation withdrawn from bond, $6,829,796, or $3,743,287 less than went into bond during the month, so that the amount of merchandise actually marketed during the month, dutiable and free, is $20,117,928, on which the Gold Customs collected amount to $9,237,920, or at an average rate of duty on all the marketed imports (including free articles) of 46⅛ ₧ cent. The amount marketed in July, 1867, was $19,364,112, and the Customs $9,505,433.

The comparative value of Foreign Goods entered at the Port of New-York, and of Foreign Goods actually marketed during the seven months of the years 1868 and 1867, were as follows:

	1868. Jan. 1 to July 31.	1867. Jan. 1 to July 31.
Total entries	$147,463,430	$158,059,456
Total marketed	$135,816,213	$147,800,339
Customs paid	64,688,669	68,860,122
Average tariff	47.90 ₧ cent.	46½ ₧ cent.

In addition to the above there was entered of Foreign Specie during the seven months $4,165,342, against $1,613,302 last year.

The actual monthly consumption (or values marketed) of Foreign Merchandise at New-York in the seven months of 1867 and 1868 will compare as follows:

FOREIGN GOODS MARKETED AT NEW-YORK.

	1868. Jan. 1 to July 31.	1867. Jan. 1 to July 31.
January	$15,265,750	$21,145,080
February	20,154,169	26,077,432
March	23,117,506	25,615,762
April	20,757,971	20,872,354
May	20,174,326	19,824,793
June	16,228,563	16,900,706
July	20,117,928	19,364,142
Total 7 months	$135,816,213	$149,800,339

The monthly Customs at this port since Jan. 1, to July 31, 1868, actually received on foreign merchandise marketed, were as follows:

January	$7,183,428	May	$9,723,476
February	9,696,752	June	7,678,209
March	11,185,861	July	9,237,920
April	10,023,029		
Total New-York duties collected			$64,688,669
Miscellaneous outport Customs			1,607,297
Total deposited in N. Y. Treasury Office.			$66,295,966

The Export Clearances to foreign ports from New-York for the month of July were:

	July, 1868.	July, 1867.
Domestic Produce	$10,589,265	$13,666,098
Foreign reëxported	482,710	402,763
Gold and Silver	10,584,558	13,519,894
Total July clearances	$21,656,533	$27,588,755

The Exports from New-York of all descriptions from Jan. 1 to July 31, 1868, were as follows:

	1868. Jan. 1 to July 31.	1867. Jan. 1 to July 31.
Domestic Produce	$89,690,577	$104,813,967
Foreign reëxported	4,796,432	4,901,534
Gold and Silver	59,688,158	38,286,667
Total 7 months	$154,175,167	$148,001,168

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $4,584,771, against the total entries of $5,408,276 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $2,827,891, against $2,558,807 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $643,387, against $1,013,959 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $2,978,844. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 1,714 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 3,508.

The Gold values of the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise, at New-York, since Jan. 1, 1868, are as follows, the figures being official to Aug. 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house—the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

January	$15,281,997	July	$23,861,215
February	20,402,462	Aug. 8	6,046,093
March	25,213,880	Aug. 15	4,312,898
April	21,397,805	Aug. 22	6,644,290
May	21,673,084	Aug. 29	6,198,507
June	19,633,487	Sept. 5	4,584,771
Total since Jan. 1, 1868			$175,249,989
Against same time 1867			184,724,724
Decrease since Jan. 1			$9,474,735

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, since Jan. 1, 1868, are as follows:

January	$14,448,327	July	$11,071,975
February	14,021,586	Aug. 5	2,505,994
March	13,563,450	Aug. 12	3,209,513
April	14,739,210	Aug. 19	2,772,663
May	15,333,650	Aug. 26	3,568,654
June	11,308,909	Sept. 2	2,827,891
Total since Jan. 1, 1868			$109,372,023
Against same time 1867			123,774,772
Decrease since Jan. 1			$14,402,749
Gold, Sept. 5, 1868			144⅝ ₧ cent
Gold, Sept. 12, 1867			142⅞ ₧ cent.

The Exports of Specie of all descriptions from New-York, since Jan. 1, 1868, are as follows:

January	$7,349,825	July	$10,584,558
February	4,223,829	Aug. 8	2,896,532
March	3,694,912	Aug. 15	653,498
April	6,095,178	Aug. 22	648,923
May	15,936,231	Aug. 29	492,084
June	11,822,628	Sept. 5	643,387
Total since Jan 1, 1868			$65,022,527
Against same time 1867			42,177,026
Increase since Jan. 1			$22,845,501

The deliveries of California Gold and Silver at New-York since Jan. 1, 1868, are as follows:

January	$3,071,619	June	$3,944,906
February	4,132,576	July	3,112,094
March	3,196,196	August	3,254,947
April	3,797,430	Sept. 5	365,756
May	4,302,656		
Total since Jan. 1, 1868			$29,168,180
Against same time 1867			21,042,842
Increase since Jan. 1			$8,126,038

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold, and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since Jan. 1, 1868:

Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.	
January	$7,204,590	January	$16,016,501
February	9,735,125	February	1,880,086
March	11,335,954	March	3,169,556
April	10,249,419	April	276,099
May	10,009,176	May	17,052,376
June	8,206,697	June	1,779,749
July	9,555,594	July	18,798,213
August	12,263,844	August	1,222,446
Sept. 5	2,391,000	Sept. 5	2,152,000
Total	$80,950,820	Total	$62,348,027
To date, 1867	85,989,655	To date, 1867	42,754,765

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

		Sept. 7, '67.
American Gold Coin	144⅜@143⅜@144⅝	142⅞
Old U.S. 5-20s, 1862	114⅛@113⅝	114⅛
Consolidated 5-20s	108⅜@108⅞	108⅜
U. S. 5 ₧ cents. 10-40s	105⅜ with div.@105 x-d	99⅜
New-York Central	125¼@127¼@125⅞	106⅞
Erie	45⅛@48@45⅛@46⅞	69⅞
Rock Island	102@103@101⅞@102⅛	104⅞
Michigan Southern	85⅞@85⅜@85⅜	82⅜
Hudson River	140@140	126
Northwestern	83⅞@85⅞	46⅜
Fort Wayne and Chicago	108⅜@108⅜	105⅜
Cleveland and Pittsburg	86⅜@87⅜	87⅛
Reading	90⅞@93@91⅞	102⅜
Northwestern Preferred	83⅛@85⅞	70⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	29@29⅛	27⅞
Pacific Mail	101⅜@102⅛	143⅜
Western Union Telegraph	34⅛@34⅛	43
St. Paul Preferred	84⅛@88⅜	67⅜
St. Paul Common	77⅞@84⅛	48⅛

There was a rise of one ₧ cent. in Gold to-day, as compared with the sales of Friday. The market opened at 144⅛@144⅜ and gradually advanced, on pretty large transactions and a good borrowing demand for Gold, to 144⅛@⅜@⅝ ₧ cent., the closing sales in the Gold-room being at 144⅝ ₧ cent. After the Room closed $500,000 sold at 144⅝ ₧ cent. The Exports of the week of Specie of all descriptions, amount to $643,387. The receipts from California $365,756. The Treasury Office received $2,978,844 for Customs, and paid out $2,152,000 for Gold Interest on the 10-40 Loan. Foreign Exchange closed steady on the basis of 109⅛ ₧ cent. for prime 60-day Bills on London.

The Banks on their weekly averages lose $2,480,305 in Deposits, of which $1,773,603 is in Greenbacks and $133,330 in Gold. Their Discounts and Circulation are almost uniform with last week; an increase of $49,970 in Loans and $58,280 in Circulation. This statement was regarded as favorable for the Money market, and in connection with the cheap rates at which Money was again placed with the Brokers, 3@4 ₧ cent., caused the Public Funds of the United States to close firm, after a somewhat dull time through the early part of the day. The State Bonds were also higher than on Friday, and the Railway Shares much excited on the St. Paul Stocks, owing to the extraordinary receipts of the Road reported by telegraph for the month of August and the large outstanding *Short* interest in both classes of the Stock. The Preferred sold up to 89½, and the Common to 84⅛ ₧ cent. The other Western Stocks were also firm, while New-York Central and Reading were not so well supported as on Friday. The fluctuations in Erie were between 46⅜@47⅛ ₧ cent.

After the morning Boards the following quotations were made on the Street—no late Boards being held on Saturday—the market closing irregular on the Railway Stocks; firm for the Public Funds and steady for Gold:

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	105	105
United States 5-20s of 1862	113⅛	113⅞
United States 5-20s of 1867	108⅞	108⅞
American Gold Coin	144	144⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅛	109⅛
New Bonds of Tennessee	66⅛	67
Virginia Bonds, old	54	53⅛
Missouri Bonds	92⅛	92⅝
North Carolina Bonds, old	72⅛	72⅞
New-York Central	126⅜	125⅞
Erie Railway	46⅞	46⅞
Reading Railway	92⅛	91⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	102⅛	102⅞
Northwest Common	85⅛	85⅞
Northwest Preferred	85⅞	85⅞
Michigan Southern	85⅛	85⅛
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	108⅛	108⅛
Cleveland and Pittsburg	87	87⅛
Pacific Mail Company	101⅞	102⅛
St. Paul Preferred	86⅛	89½
St. Paul Common	80	84⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ₧ cent. reg., 1881	113⅝	5-20 500 & 1,000, '65	111⅜
500 & 1,000, '81	114	5-20 coup., 1865, new is.	108⅝
5-20 reg., 1862	108⅜	5-20 coup., 1867	108⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	113⅛	5-20 coup., 1868	108⅞
500 & 1,000, 1864	108⅜	10-40 reg	104
5-20 reg., 1865	108⅜	10-40 500 & 1,000	105

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg B'y L.	108	Michigan 6 ₧ c., 1878	94
N. Y. Coupon B'y L.	108	Michigan 6 ₧ c., 1883	94
N. Y. 6 ₧ c. Canal, 1877	102	Tennessee 6 ₧ c., ex c.	67⅜
N. Y. 6 ₧ c. Canal, 1878	102	Tennessee 6 ₧ c. n. bds	67
Ohio 6 ₧ c., 1870	96⅞	Virginia 6s., ex c.	53⅛
Illinois C. bonds 1860	99⅜	Virginia 6s., new bonds	53⅜
Ill. reg., 1860	99⅜	Georgia 6s	80
Illinois 6s cou., '79 aft '60	99⅜	Georgia 7s, new bonds	91
Ill. 6s. cou., '79 aft. 1862	99⅜	N. C. 6s, ex coupons	73
Illinois 6s, c. '79 aft. 1865	99⅜	N. C. 6s. new bonds	72
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	99⅜	Missouri 6s	92⅜
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	99⅜	Mo. 6s. H. & St. Jo. is.	92⅜
Illinois coupon 6s. 1879	99⅜	Louisiana 6s	60
Illinois war loan	99⅜	California 7s	133
Michigan 6 ₧ c., 1873	94		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	140	Shoe and Leather	120
Merchants'	122	Corn Exchange	127
Mechanics'	129	Continental	101⅜
America	140	Marine	150
Seventh Ward	112	Park	145
Commerce	121	Manuf's & Merch'ts	100
Mechanics' B'k Ass.	117⅛	Central National	108
Metropolitan	139	Fourth National	104⅜
Grocers'	112	Tenth National	100
Nassau	107	Oriental	135

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

Erie 1st M. Ex	104	Tol. & W. Equip. bds	73
Erie 7s. 2d ind., 1879	100	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	104
Erie 7s. 3d ind., 1883	95	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	77
Buff., N. Y. & Erie, 1st '77	93⅜	Chi. & R. I. 1st M	100
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M., '69-70	100⅜	Chi. & R. I. Pac. is	94⅜
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S. F. '85	104	Morris & Essex 1st M	100⅜
Harlem 1st M	102	Morris & Essex 2d M	88⅜
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₧ c. 1st M	100	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	100
Mich. So. 7 ₧ c. 2d M.	94⅜	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	104
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₧ c.	100⅜	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	97
Pacific R. 7s gua. by M.	94⅜	Cleve. & P. 2d M	95
Ill. Cent. 7 ₧ ct. 1870	120	Cleve. & P. 3d M	87⅛
Alton & T. H. 1st M	95	Cleve. & P. 4th M	76
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	82	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	75
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc	80	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	90
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	96	Peninsula R.R. bonds	86
Con. 7 ₧ cent. conv	91	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s	101⅜
Con. 7 ₧ cent. 1st M.	91	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	92
Tol. & W. 1st M	91	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M	88
Tol. & W. 1st M. ext.	91	Chic. & Mil. 1st M	89
Tol. & W. 2d Mort	83		

Earnings of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company for August:

1868	$522,545
1867	350,564
Increase	$171,981

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

4th-st., n. s., 316 ft. w. of Avenue D, 20.3x98	$13,000
9th-st., n. s., 333 ft. w. of Avenue D, 20x92.3	8,800
27th-st., s. s., 180 ft. w. of 6th-av, 20x98.9	16,000
37th-st., s. s., 215 ft. e. of 10th-av., 20x90.9	10,500
38th-st., s. s., 229.6 ft. e. of 3d-av., 21x84	4,800
51st-st., n. s., 114.6 ft. e. of 6th-av., 100.5x6	300
113th-st., s. s., 373.9 ft. e. of 4th-av., 19.9x100.11	6,300
142d-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 8th-av., 200.10x100	11,200
8th-av., n. e. cor. 122d-st., 201.10x100	30,000

Lease Recorded.

Greenwich-st., No. 31, 5 years, per year	$1,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Atlantic-st., s. s., 176.? ft. e. of Boerum-st., 24.11x69.2x24 [illegible]	$3,600
Bergen-st., n. s., 450 ft. w. of Vanderbilt-av., 28.1x131.2x25x102.5	525
Bergen-st., n. s., 60 ft. w. of Nevins-st., 20x100	8,050
Catherine-st., e. s., 25 ft. s. of Devoe-st., 25x100	1,725
Eckford-st., w. s., 225 ft. n. of Colyer-st., 25x100	900
Johnson-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Lorrimer-st., 25x100	6,000
Johnson-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Lorrimer-st., 35x100	10,050
Pacific-st., n. s., 439.9 ft. w. of Pearsall-st., 19.11x100	13,500
Pulaski-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Reid-av., 17.6x100x11.11⅜x91.7x25	800
Remsen-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Ewen-st., 100x100	6,800
Smith-st., w. s., 75 ft. n. of Stagg-st., 25x100	4,000
Spencer-st., e. s., 261.10 ft. s. of Myrtle-av., 50x100	4,750
Gates and Stuyvesant-avs., s. w. cor., 50x100	3,500
Clermont-av., w. s., 125 ft. s. of Lafayette-av., 75x72.6, q. c.	nom.
Bedford-av, and Van Buren-st., s. w. cor., 25x75x25x25x50x100	7,000
Lafayette-av., n. s., 283.4 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 16.8x100	5,300
Myrtle-av., n. s., 68.7 ft. w. of Cedar-st., 25x50.6x25.6x55.6	500
Nostrand-av. and Franklin-place, n. e. cor., 272.4x773.6x244x770	13,600
South Carolina and Vermont avs. s. w. cor., 20x100	375
Tompkins-av. and Witherspoon-st., s. e. cor., 25x100	1,600
Tompkins-av., e. s., 25 ft. n. of Ellery-st., 25x100	800
Union-av., e. s., 50 ft. s. of Ash-st., 25x100	1,900

QUEENS COUNTY.

Clarenceville.

Lexington-st., s. s., 50 ft. e. of Myrtle-av., 50x100; Greenwood-av., 300 ft. s. of Lexington-av., lots Nos. 414, 416, 50x100	$1,000

Flushing.

Lafayette-st. and Whitestone-av., s. w. corner, 10 acres, Gilbert Lawrence's	$8,000
Salt Meadow of Gilbert Lawrence's, adjoining Stratton and Chisholm sts., 17 acres	515

Hempstead.

Road from South Turnpike to Coe's Neck, w. s., adjoining Stephen H. Townsend's, 40 acres	$4,000

Oyster Bay.

East Norwich to Oysterbayville road, n. s., adjoining Prior's, 100 acres	$5,500

West Flushing.

Newtown-av. and Washington-av., s. w. corner, 12 lots, each 50x100	$6,970
Lots Nos. 12 to 32, inclusive, each 50x100	7,400

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Bank-st., n. s., R. B. Ogden's prop., 26x101	$3,000
Brown-st., w. s., 170 ft. from Bloomfield-av., 30x95	500
High-st., cor. Spruce-st., J. C. Garthwaite's prop., 159 ft. front	50,000
Wallace-st., w. s., 255 ft. from Springfield-av., 30x100	600
Warren-st., w. s., 195 ft. s. of Market-st., 30x95	4,200
Summer-av., e. s., 137 ft. n. of 4th-av., 25x100	650

Orange.

Main-st., n. s., N. W. Pierson's property, 29x128	$8,000
William-st., s. s., A. Bode's property, about ¼ of an acre	4,800

South Orange.

Montrose-av., corner Randolph-place, J. G. Vose's property, 14-10 acres	$2,250

Jersey City.

South 5th-st., n. s., 20 ft. w. of Coles-st., 20x75	$7,700

Hudson City.

Lake-st., n. s., lot No. 13, block E, adjoining Reservoir, 25x100	$550
Waverley-st., s. s., lot No. 36, block No. 93 Passaic Ice Company's map, 2 x100	650
Lot No. 10, block No. 167, city map, 25x109	1,250

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE BEST ARE THE CHEAPEST.—The FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Central Pacific Railroad Company are being rapidly taken for permanent investment, and everything indicates an early closing of the loan. In order to reap the benefits which must naturally follow the completion of so productive and important a railroad, purchases should be made soon. The two hundred and fifty miles now operated yield a net profit, in coin, double the annual interest liabilities to be assumed thereupon. The bonds of $1,000 each can be had, with semi-annual six per cent. gold coupon, maturing Jan. 1, attached, at 103, and accrued interest in currency.

FISK & HATCH, Bankers, &c.,
No. 5 Nassau-street, New-York.

☞ PACIFIC RAILROAD (OF MISSOURI,) SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.—Over three million dollars of the above loan having been sold in this market, beside several large lots for shipment to Europe, the price has this day been advanced to par, and accrued interest in currency.

The proceeds of this loan are to be applied to payment of maturing obligations, and not for extension of the road, or new improvements.

The Bonds will be a first mortgage on 283 miles of road, running from St. Louis to Kansas City, and have twenty years to run, principal and interest payable in gold. Coupons mature February and August. Net earnings now double the amount required to meet interest account.

For further particulars, apply to

CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-street.

☞ COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY
SINKING FUND FIRST MORTGAGE
40 YEARS 7 PER CENT. COUPON BONDS.
INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The road is about 600 miles in length, with unsurpassed connections, passes through the most populous and richest agricultural sections of the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and its traffic receipts, it is believed, will prove ample in any contingency, not only to provide for the prompt payment of its interest and other liabilities, but also for satisfactory dividends to its stockholders.

The Bonds can be registered at the office of the Company in New-York.

Parties desiring to invest in these bonds can obtain the same, together with any further information that may be desired, on application to the undersigned.

WM. R. FOSDICK,
At St. Nicholas National Bank, No. 7 Wall-st.
U. A. MURDOCK,
At Continental National Bank, No. 7 Nassau-st.
JNO. A. ISELIN & CO.,
No. 36 Wall-st.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 5, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	....	Barley, bushels	...
Flour, bbls	10,777	Malt, bushels	515
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	3,312
Cornmeal, bbls	100	Pork, bbls	12
Cornmeal, bags	150	Cut Meats, pkgs	50
Wheat, bushels	45,321	Lard, pkgs	50
Corn, bushels	99,967	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	....
Rye, bushels	1,289	Whisky, bbls	674
Oats, bushels	52,534	Petroleum, bbls	1,172

ASHES—Have been salable and firm $9 50@$9 62 for Pots, and (nominally) $9 75@$10 for Pearls ₧ 100 lbs. Stock, 810 bbls.

COFFEE—Has been in less demand, but quoted steady, including: Java at 21½c.@23c.; Maracaibo, 14c.@17c.; Laguayra; 15c.@16½c.; Rio, 8c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15½c.; St. Domingo, 14c.@14½c., all in gold, ₧ lb.

COTTON—Has been dull and heavy. Sales have been reported of 1,094 bales, including 968 bales to spinners, 83 bales to speculators and 43 bales to shippers. The week's business is thus noticed in the circular of Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA, of this morning: "Our market during the first part of the week was steady, but owing to unfavorable news from Liverpool, and the fact that the new Cotton now coming forward is freely offered for sale, (most holders being anxious to realize present prices,) closes heavy and irregular at 1c. ₧ lb. decline from the opening prices of Saturday last. The total sales for the week have been 11,914 bales, of which 8,189 bales were to spinners, 2,019 bales to speculators and 1,706 bales to exporters. Besides the above sales for the week there has been a large business done in Cotton for future delivery, as follows: Middling, no bale below Low Middling, seller's option, five days' notice, for December at 24c., for November at 25c. and for October 26c. to 26½c. We still continue to hear complaints from some portions of Alabama regarding the Cotton crop, but advices from other sections are on the whole favorable. The Dry Goods market has been fairly active at irregular prices. The exports from this port for the week have been 1,961 bales to Liverpool, 41 bales to Bremen, 30 bales to Havre; total, 2,032 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton to-day.

	Upland.	Mobile	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ₧ lb	24	24½	24½@24⅞
Good Ordinary, ₧ lb	26	26½	26½@26⅞
Low Middling, ₧ lb	27½	27⅞	28 @28½
Middling, ₧ lb	29½	29⅞	30 @30½
Good Middling, ₧ lb	33	33½	33½@34

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	1,696
Receipts last week	1,700
Receipts preceding week	1,530
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	515
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	896,422
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,350
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Tuesday	1,399
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	218,302
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,850
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	20,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	2,227,500
Receipts same time 1866–7	1,892,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	1,676,000
Exports same time 1866–7	1,556,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,698,500
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	47,500
Estimated stock same time in 1867	75,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quiet and irregular. Fresh ground Spring Wheat Flour has been in light supply and quoted firmer, having been most sought after, and other kinds have been pressed for sale at easier and declining rates, on a limited inquiry. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,700 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 90@$8 25; very interior to fair ordinary Extra State at $8 10@$8 75; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat, Extra State, at $8 75@$9 75, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $8 80@$9 20 ₧ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 90@$8 25
Extra State	8 10@ 9 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 00@12 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands.	8 80@ 9 20
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 25@12 25
Extra Genesee	9 75@12 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	10 00@13 75

Southern Flour is in limited demand and irregular in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 375 bbls. at $8 70@$9 75 for very poor to fair, and $9 75@$16 25 for fair to very superior Extra, ₧ bbl. California Flour continues dull and drooping. Sales have been reported of 450 sacks at $9 75@$12 as extremes for Extras, ₧ 196 lbs. Rye Flour continues inactive and depressed at $6 90@$9 for common to choice, ₧ bbl.; sales 250 bbls. Corn Meal is in moderate demand at $5 75@$5 85 for Jersey, $5 60@$6 25 for Western, $5 65 for State, $6 for Brooklyn, $5 75@$6 25 for Yellow and White City; $6 for Fairfax; $6 55@$6 60 for Brandywine, ₧ bbl.; sales, 550 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been rather quiet to-day. Spring has been scarce and firm; Winter, plenty and heavy. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 39,000 bushels, including White Western; part $2 45@$2 55; Red and Amber Western, $2 10@$2 35; No. 1 Spring, $2 10@$2 13; No. 2 Spring, $2 02½@$2 05; Mixed Spring, $2 07; Amber State, $2 28; Amber Southern, $2 45; and White California, $2 75@$2 76 ₧ bushel. Corn has been in light demand at reduced prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 62,500 bushels at $1 15@$1 21 for unsound and damp; $1 21@$1 22 for sound new Mixed Western, and $1 22½@$1 23 for Extra do. ₧ bushel. Rye continues dull at from $1 45@$1 60 ₧ bushel; sales, 4,300 bushels. Nothing new in Barley or Malt. Oats are in less request at less buoyant prices; sales have been reported since our last of 44,500 bushels old Western at 83c.@83½c., afloat, and 81c. in store; also new Oats at 68c.@74c., ₧ bushel.

HAY—North River bale has been in better supply and in moderate demand at 60c.@75c., for shipping, and 90c.@$1 30 for poor to very choice, for local use, ₧ 100 lbs. Straw is quiet at 70c.@85c. for short and long ₧ 100 lbs. Exports of Hay since Tuesday, 269 bales.

HOPS—Continue very quiet at yielding prices, including American at 10c.@35c. for new, and Foreign at 15c.@30c. ₧ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 10c.@12½c.; New-York State, good to prime, 15c.@20c.; New-York State, choice to fancy, 25c.@30c.; Eastern, prime to choice, 15c.@25c.; Wisconsins, common to fair, 15c.@20c.; Wisconsins, choice to fancy, 25c.@35c.; Bavarians, 20c.@30c.; Belgians, 15c.@20c. ₧ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 22,084 Hides; sales, 54,100 Hides and 232 bales do., the latter including 3,600 Dry Buenos Ayres, 20@23 lbs., part 21½c. gold usual selection; 900 Dry Buenos Ayres, 26@30 lbs., private terms; 4,300 Dry Montevideo, 21 lbs., part 21c. gold, usual selection; 11,000 Dry Rio Grande, part to arrive, 20¾@21 lbs., part 20¾c. gold, usual selection; 1,200 Dry Orinoco, in bond, 21½ lbs., 18c. gold, usual selection; 2,000 Dry California, to arrive, 20 lbs., private terms; 8,000 Dry Zanzibar, to arrive, 10@11 lbs., private terms; 2,500 Dry Central American, 20 lbs., private terms; 1,850 Dry Porto Cabello, 20 lbs., private terms; 2,600 Dry Matamoros, 24½ lbs., private terms; 900 Dry Mexican, 19 lbs., private terms; 1,000 Dry Texas, 20 lbs., 22½c. currency; 2,600 Texas Kips, 11@12 lbs., private terms; 1,200 Dry Southern, 14 lbs., private terms; 500 Dry Salted Matamoras, 30 lbs., private terms; 5,600 Wet Salted Rio Grande Cow, to arrive, 48@50 lbs., private terms; 300 Wet Salted Texas, 63 lbs., private terms; 1,400 Wet Salted New-Orleans, 60 lbs., private terms; 400 Wet Salted Southern, 40 lbs., private terms; 2,250 City Slaughter, 60@70 lbs., part 13½c. currency; 232 bales Calcutta Buffalo, 20 lbs., private terms. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 135,300, (same time last year, 191,200,—year before, 209,400,) and 140 bales, as follows: 98,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, Montevideo and Corrientes; 14,500 Dry Rio Grande; 800 Dry Orinoco; 1,000 Dry California; 2,000 Dry Central American and San Juan; 1,000 Dry Porto Cabello; 1,400 Dry Bogota, &c.; 2,000 Dry Tampico and Vera Cruz; 7,000 Dry Mexican and Texas; 500 Dry West Indies; 5,100 Dry Salted African, from Europe; 2,000 Wet Salted Rio Grande; 140 bales East India Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—Of the movements in this line, during the week, Messrs. DAY & Co. write thus: "The demand for Hemlock Sole has been somewhat increased during the week, and the market closes with considerable activity, but still far short of what is expected at this time of the year. For all grades there is some inquiry, but the bulk of the business has been in the commoner descriptions of light and middle weights. Prices show but little change, though holders manifest more disposition to trade, even at a slight concession from late asking rates. Receipts from the tanners are fair, footing up for the week about 40,000, leaving the stock but little altered. Oak sole is quiet. Prices remain firm. Rough, except for light weights, is uncalled for." We quote: Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Light Cropped, Good Heavy, 42c.@45c.; Oak Middle Cropped, Good Heavy, 42c.@45c.; Oak Bellies Cropped, Good Heavy, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Middle, 29c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Heavy, 27½c.@28½c.; Hemlock, California, Good Light, 29c.; Hemlock, California, Good Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Good Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 28c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 27½c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. damaged, all weights 24½c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. Poor, all weights, 20½c.@22½c.; Hemlock, Slaughter, in Rough, 37c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter in Rough, Light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in Rough, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in Rough, Heavy, 41c.@45c., all in cash ₧ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been in limited request, including Porto Rico at 46c.@70c.; Cuba at 32c.@52c.; English Islands at 53c.@56c.; New-Orleans, 80c.@90c. ₧ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in slack demand and heavy, including Spirits Turpentine at 43c.@44½c. ₧ gallon; Crude at $3 87@$4 12; Resin at $2 75@$3 ₧ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 25@$4; Pitch at $3 25@$3 37 ₧ bbl.

OILS—Have been firm, but slow of sale, including Crude Whale at 88c.@90c.; Bleached Whale at 98c.@$1; Crude Sperm at $1 75@$1 80; Unbleached Whale at $2 10@$2 12; Lard Oil at $1 25 @$1 60; Red Oil at 80c.@$1; Linseed Oil at $1 05@$1 08; Olive, $2 35@$2 40 ₧ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in less liberal supply and fair demand at 15c.@15½c. for Crude in bulk; 20c.@20½c. for do. in bbls.; 29½c.@32½c. for Refined in bond, ₧ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted rather stronger in price, but has been in light demand again to-day. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,400 bbls., in lots, at $28 80@$29 95 for large and small lots of New Western Mess, closing at $28 90, cash; $28 75 for Old Mess; $25 50@$26 12 for Prime Mess, and $23 25@$24 25 for Prime and Extra Prime ₧ bbl. Cut Meats have been in fair request at uniform prices; sales equal to 200 packages, at 16c.@19½c. for dry salted and pickled Hams; 13½c.@14c. for Shoulders; 19½c.@21c. for bagged Hams, ₧ lb. Bacon has been in demand at buoyant prices; sales since our last, 560 boxes Cumberlands at 15½c.@15½c. for present, and 12½c.@12½c. for January delivery, ₧ lb. Lard has been much more active, and decidedly firmer. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,050 tierces and bbls. at 19c.@20c. for poor to very choice, chiefly at 19½c.@19½c. for Prime Steam, ₧ lb.; also 2,750 tcs. Prime Steam at 20c., buyer, September; 19½c., seller to and including October; and 15½c.@15½c., seller January, ₧ lb. Beef continues steady, but quiet at $14@$20 50 for Plain Mess; $20 50@$24 75 for Extra do., and $9@$15 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 175 bbls. Tierce Beef is very dull and nominal, including inferior to choice Prime Mess at $21@$33, and India Mess at $30@$36 ₧ tierce. Beef Hams continue dull and nominal, at $25@$31 for State and Western, ₧ bbl. Butter and Cheese have been quiet to-day. We quote:

BUTTER.

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County dairies, firkins, ₧ lb	43 @45
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ₧ lb	42 @44
Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins ₧ lb	41 @43
Catteraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ₧ lb	40 @42
Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ₧ lb	38 @41
State half firkin tubs, Extra, ₧ lb	43 @45
State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ₧ lb	38 @40
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ₧ lb	38 @42
Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State, ₧ lb	37 @40
State and Jersey, fresh pails, ₧ lb	40 @50
Pennsylvania, fresh pails ₧ lb	40 @50
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ₧ lb	37 @39
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ₧ lb	35 @36
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ₧ lb	33 @36
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, Good to Prime, ₧ lb	30 @33
Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, ₧ lb	28 @30
Common Western, ₧ lb	25 @27

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ₧ lb	16½@17
Factory Dairies, fair quality, ₧ lb	15 @16
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ₧ lb	16 @17
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ₧ lb	14½@15½
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	8 @12

SKINS—There has been more activity in Deer, the sales of which include 27,000 lbs. Sisal, 4,000 lbs. Campeachy, &c., 3,000 lbs. Porto Cabello, 3,000 lbs. Vera Cruz, 4,000 lbs. Central American, 1,000 lbs. Bogota, &c., and 7,000 lbs. Matamoros and Texas, on private terms. The stock is still large. We quote: Honduras, 42½c.; San Juan, 38c.@40c.; Bolivar, 30c.@32c.; Sisal, 42c.@43c.; Vera Cruz, 42c.; Chagres, 42c.@45c.; Puerto Cabello, 35c.@37c.; Para, 42½c., gold, ₧ lb. Goat have been quiet; sales of 2,200 Buenos Ayres, 6,000 Mexican, and 12,500 Patna, on private terms. The stock is only moderate. We quote: Tampico, 50c.; Matamoros, 50c.; Buenos Ayres, 30c.@35c.; Payta, 31c.@34c., gold, ₧ lb.; Curagao, 40c.@52½c., currency; Cape, 55c.@57c., currency; Madras, 50c.@52½c. each.

SUGARS—Have been moderately inquired for, at essentially unaltered rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 681 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@14½c., and 147 boxes Havana, at 10½c.@13½c. ₧ lb. Refined Sugars are in fair request at 12⅞c.@15½c. ₧ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 65,000 lbs. Tallow at 12⅞c.@13½c.; 48,000 lbs. Stearine at 18½c.@20c., and fancy at 21c.; and 32,000 lbs. Grease at 9c.@12½c. ₧ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in moderate demand, and sales have been reported of 500 bbls. since our last at 65c.@67c., in bond, ₧ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken, by steamer, 600 bales Cotton at 5-32d. ₧ lb; 7,500 bushels Corn at 4½d. ₧ 60 lbs. For the Mediterranean, a brig, with Petroleum, on private terms. For Havre, a bark, with Petroleum, at 6s. ₧ bbl.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 7, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
LITTLE NELL AND THE MARCHIONESS. Characters by Miss Lotta, Messrs. Charles Fisher, T. Hind, H. Coleman, J. W. Leonard, Mrs. J. Winter and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
BARBE BLEUE, (Opera Bouffe.) Characters by Mlle. Irma, Mlle. Lambele, Mlle. Tostee, Mlle. Duclos, MM. Aujac, Dardignac, Duchesne and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND METROPOLITAN THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE at 2 o'clock. Evening—LORLE. Characters by Miss Maggie Mitchell, Mr. J. W. Collier, and others. GRAND EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
ELIZABETH. Characters by Mrs. F. W. Lander, Messrs. J. H. Taylor, George Becks, and others.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
FOUL PLAY. Characters by Mrs. Harry Watkins and others.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
TIME AND TIDE, AND THE SNOW BIRD.

GERMAN STADT THEATRE.
Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.
THE DREAM OF LIFE. Leading characters by Mr. Hermann Hendrichs.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
BARBER BROWN; OR THE PACIFIC SLOPER. Negro Comicalities, &c.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. 720 Broadway.
BARBER BLU. Vocalists, Humorists, &c.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st. near 3d-av.
VOCALISTS AND HUMORISTS, DANCES, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., near 58th-st.
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS. By a grand Orchestra, under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
GRAND MOVING DIORAMA OF LINCOLN'S FUNERAL CEREMONIES.

DODWORTH HALL.
No. 806 Broadway.
MAGIC AND VENTRILOQUISM. By Prof. Blitz.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

HON. REVERDY JOHNSON, Minister to England, has made a second speech at Sheffield. The last one was in reply to an address presented him by the corporate authorities of that city. The London *Times* has a lengthy article, commenting favorably on Mr. JOHNSON'S speeches, and reciprocating the sentiments of friendship expressed by him in behalf of the United States.

A great fire had occurred among the shipping in the docks at Southampton. An estimate of the damage is not given, but it is said to be very great.

Dates from Hong Kong to July 24 have been received in London. Ample satisfaction has been rendered the French Government by the Japanese for the murder of a boat's crew from a French frigate.

The steamship *America*, from Bremen Aug. 22, and Southampton Aug. 25, arrived at this port yesterday.

GENERAL.

Rev. CHARLES F. ROBERTSON, of Malone, N. Y., was elected Episcopal Bishop of Missouri, after a close contest and several ballots. His salary is fixed at $3,000, with discretionary power to increase it to $4,000.

A convention of the iron manufacturers of the West will be held in Pittsburg on the 10th of September.

The Indiana Democratic State Convention has been postponed from the 17th to the 23d inst.

BARNARD CASS died in Hillsdale County, Mich., a few days ago. He was born in New-Hampshire in 1775, and was a brother of the father of the late LEWIS CASS.

The cattle plague has appeared in Kentucky, and Gov. STEVENSON, on the 2d inst., issued a proclamation forbidding the importation of cattle for the next sixty days from any State or locality where the disease is prevalent.

Gen. J. MCCLERNAND, Chairman of the Illinois Democratic State Central Committee, has issued an address, in which, adverting to the fact that the 17th of this month is the anniversary of the "ordainment" of the Federal Constitution, he advises the Democracy of each city, town or other locality in the State, to meet and properly recognize the recurrence of the anniversary.

The Michigan Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument Association, at its annual meeting in Detroit, elected CHAS. C. TROWBRIDGE President, and WM. A. BUTLER, Treasurer, for the ensuing year. The Association has now $48,000 collected toward the monument, which will cost, complete, $74,000.

Chicago now has forty public school buildings, which, with the ground on which they stand, are valued at $1,528,204. The average number of enrolled pupils during the year ending July 3 was 29,464; number of teachers, 401.

Among the liquor sellers in Boston there are a few Jews, who claim that under the provision of the statutes allowing them to do secular business on the Sabbath, they have a right, when licensed to sell, to keep their shops open on the first day of the week. The city authorities do not assent to this, and the question will be settled by the courts.

FRANK LESLIE, of New-York, has sued the proprietors of the Boston *Post* for libel, claiming damages in the sum of $20,000. The obnoxious paragraph stated that Mr. LESLIE had arrived at Richfield Springs with a lady and two fast horses.

Returns of the Vermont election have been received from all but six small towns. The majority foots up 26,774. The six towns not heard from gave 200 Republican majority last year, therefore Gov. PAGE'S majority will be a round 27,000.

The application to the United States District Court for a writ of *habeas corpus* on behalf of Dr. MUDD, ARNOLD and SPANGLER, confined at the Dry Tortugas Prison, has been refused.

A German named WILLICK, and his wife and two children, residing at Randolph, ten miles below Louisville, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, were found dead in their dwelling on Thursday morning. The deed is supposed to have been committed by negroes for $100, which WILLICK is known to have possessed.

The total receipts of lumber at Chicago, from Jan. 1 to Aug. 31, were 659,317,249 feet, showing an increase on last year's receipts during the same period of 1571,17,234 feet. The total receipts of shingles this year amount to 371,773,000, being 101,936,000 in excess of that of last year.

The Republicans in the Second Congressional District of Georgia have nominated Capt. WM. P. PIERCE, of Lee, for Congress. This district is at present represented by Hon. NELSON TIFT, Democrat.

A Nashville dispatch says that on Thursday evening, as the passenger train on the Edgefield and Kentucky Railroad was ascending the ridge, which is said to be the steepest grade in the United States, the rear car was thrown from the track. As it was about to descend into a fearful chasm, the trucks on one side caught upon protruding timbers of the bridge, and it hung suspended in the air, while the affrighted passengers crawled out unharmed. It seemed almost a miraculous escape from certain death.

The navy-yard property at Memphis, Tenn., which has been occupied by the military authorities since the occupation of Memphis by the Federal troops in 1862, was turned over to the city to which it originally belonged on Thursday last.

The cattle disease has made its appearance in Maury County, Tennessee, and many fatal cases have occurred.

The Committee of the National Board of Underwriters, appointed to revise and equalize the rates of insurance throughout the Western States, is in session at Lafayette, Indiana.

The recent heavy rains did immense damage to the lower part of New-Jersey. It is reported not a single mill-dam is left in Salem County. The railroads are considerably injured and the trains delayed.

GEORGE GAGE, a member of the New-Jersey House of Assembly, from Morris County, died on Saturday morning of typhoid fever. He was a youthful but able and prominent Republican, and was named for State Senator from his county.

WILLIAM MURPHY, aged about 35 years, and formerly a soldier in the First Connecticut Artillery, was drowned in the Connecticut River on Friday, at Hartford, his late abode. Information is desired concerning his relatives.

A Louisville dispatch mentions the arrest in that city, on Thursday, of CHARLES A. and GEORGE W. POWELL, for robbing the wholesale drug house of R. A. ROBINSON & Co., of about $10,000 worth of opium. CHARLES A. POWELL was an employe of the firm, and the robberies, it is said, extend over a period of three or four years. Nothing was known of the robberies until a few days ago. The opium was sold in Louisville, New-Albany, New-York and Cincinnati. The POWELLS worked under assumed names, and represented themselves as brokers. They are both young men, and respectably connected. They acknowledged their guilt.

The Arkadelphia, Dallas County *Standard*, of Aug. 29, has a report of a bloody tragedy which occurred recently in Louisville, Lafayette County, an extreme southeastern county in Arkansas, resulting in the death of seven negroes and five whites. A negro had committed a horrible outrage upon a girl 13 years old. The citizens executed summary punishment upon him by hanging him. A brother of the negro went to town after the execution and behaved in a very insulting and ristous manner, using threats against those who had hanged his brother. The people, after bearing his insults for some time, hanged him also. The negroes then in the town and neighborhood collected together, numbering forty or fifty, and made a general attack on the town, which was met by the citizens with the above result.

Hon. LEVI CHAMBERLAIN, of Keene, N. H., who died on Monday last, aged 80 years, was the last candidate of the Whig Party for Governor of that State.

A brother of LOTTA, the actress, was run over by a Hudson River Railroad train on Saturday at Tremont, and so severely injured that one of his legs had to be amputated.

Suit has been commenced by the firm of A. T. STEWART & Co., of this City, against L. C. HOPKINS and others, of Cincinnati, for the foreclosure of a mortgage on real estate. The amount claimed by STEWART & Co. is $85,361 73.

Coroner KEENAN yesterday held an inquest in the case of HENRY C. LYON, who was shot in his liquor saloon on Front-street Friday night, and the jury returned a verdict of death at the hands of ROBERT W. HOPSON. HOPSON was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Cotton was dull and heavy on Saturday. Transactions in Breadstuffs were on a limited scale, at unsettled, and, in most instances, drooping prices. Provisions attracted more attention, particularly Lard, which advanced a fraction. Groceries were quiet. Freights dull, with 431 vessels of all classes in port.

Southern Developments—Grant's Election a Necessity.

Every day's intelligence from the South exhibits a danger which is made more imminent by the conduct of the Democratic party, and which shows more plainly than ever the supreme importance of Gen. GRANT'S election. Mutterings indicative of unyielding hostility have been heard in several of the Southern States from the moment when Congress asserted its authority over the question of reconstruction. But the opposition assumed the form of sullen discontent rather than of active resistance to the laws. There was a non-compliance with the requirements of Congress—not an avowed purpose to resist and defeat them. The fourteenth amendment was for a time frustrated by this policy, which seemed to foreshadow the withdrawal of a large and powerful element from participation in public affairs. Beyond this passive opposition there seemed to be no serious danger.

The New-York Convention materially changed the aspect of the situation. It reinvested the Southern malcontents with political influence, and enabled them to do much toward moulding the policy of the Democratic Party. They found Copperheadism strong in the Convention, and secured for it the mastery. They thrust into the platform a declaration of war against the Reconstruction acts; crushed the plans and extinguished the hopes of the moderate section, and nominated for the Vice-Presidency a man whose recommendation was an avowed willingness to nullify the law and break it down by force. The effect of these demonstrations upon the South was immediate. The disaffected portion of its population threw off the mask they had worn until then, and became bold and defiant. They echoed the nullifying declaration of the Convention, and raised the standard of SEYMOUR and BLAIR as that under which they were resolved to wage war upon the new Governments and the authority of Congress. They raised, in fact, the flag of revolution, and entered upon the canvass with an ardor and a bitterness which are already producing disastrous results.

The first effect was to draw from their enforced retirement the old rebel leaders, and to fan into fiercest animosity the old proslavery passions and prejudices. Northern men were denounced, the Governments formed under the Reconstruction acts were assailed as invalid, and, therefore, having no title to respect or obedience, and a determination was proclaimed to heap disabilities on the freedmen and reaffirm the exclusive right of white men to rule. Threats were uttered akin in their spirit to those which were indulged in the Fall of 1860. It was made evident not only that the policy adopted by the New-York Convention had imparted fresh vitality to the disloyal, but that the contest for the Presidency is to be made the occasion of a struggle, which nothing but great firmness and fidelity on the part of the National Government can keep within peaceful limits.

The matter has been made worse by the dubious course of the President. His known sympathy with the Democratic Party in the contest, and his published concurrence with the Blair doctrine as to the invalidity of the new Governments, are circumstances which have given additional boldness to the opponents of the law. They have felt that with the Executive on their side they may, with comparative impunity, carry out plans for controlling the polls by fraud or violence, and for exercising, meanwhile, the power of secret and unlawful organization. It is as unfortunate as it is discreditable that the President, sworn to obey the laws, should thus be relied upon by the enemies of law as their friend and co-worker; but the fact does not admit of dispute. The indifference with which suggestions for enabling local authority to preserve the peace are received, contrasts unfavorably with the encouragement given to applications casting discredit upon the local Governments.

Amidst all these influences, it is not surprising that in many localities local authority is defied, while murders and outrages are perpetrated with impunity. Events not many degrees removed from insurrection have occurred in Arkansas; and according to FORREST, they will be multipled systematically unless Republican measures be abandoned or greatly modified. The lawlessness which renders portions of Tennessee uninhabitable for loyal men is a sample of what we are to expect if the South be left in its present condition. COBB'S exhortation in Georgia, and VANCE'S in North Carolina, prove how nearly allied the opposition is, in all the States, in passion and purpose. And everywhere it derives courage from the opinions and conduct of the President, and from the teachings and intentions of the Seymour Party.

This state of things has been reached, moreover, long before the heat of the contest has attained intensity. We are but just leaving the preliminary stage of the campaign. The next six weeks will witness a growth of excitement, the results of which, in the South, it is not pleasant to contemplate. The action of the Georgia Legislature, in declaring colored members ineligible, introduces a dangerous ground of quarrel. For that action the Democrats are responsible. Trimming and treachery there have doubtless been on the part of a few Republicans in the Legislature, but the expulsion was a Democratic measure, and its momentary success gives that party the control of the House. In Georgia, then, as in every Southern State, we expect to see the colored vote cast solidly against the Democracy. Its game has been revealed too soon for its managers, and the attempt to cajole the freedmen into the support of its nominees must fail. A party which proscribes color as such, must fight the battle without its aid. How quickly the fact is realized by colored members in other States, and how unwisely some of them meet threats with threats, the dispatch from Louisiana clearly proves. There and everywhere the signs point to a contest in which angry indiscretion on either side may be the beginning of great calamities.

No single calamity, however, could equal the election of SEYMOUR and BLAIR. The manifestations of disloyalty and hate now seen are as nothing compared to those which might be expected if the control of the national Government passed into Democratic hands. The possibility of Executive interference, under fresh and specific enactments of Congress, alone restrains the apostles of violence. Remove this restraint, and give them SEYMOUR as a President after the disloyal heart, and we discern no clear way of escaping a renewal of civil war.

Under this view of the case the election of GRANT as a peacemaker becomes of preeminent importance. It should be enough that he realizes the need of peace, and upholds a policy which, with many defects, secures the restoration of the Union on the broad basis of order and justice. The present condition of the South, and the encouragement given by the Democracy to bad and lawless men, may render other qualifications necessary. Decision and firmness in the enforcement of the law may be the means of averting the final outburst of the mischief which the indecision and bad faith of Mr. JOHNSON have fostered; and these are qualities which the country concedes to Gen. GRANT. His elevation to the Presidency will be the most effectual antidote to the evils and perils now developing themselves in the South.

Europe and America—Trade Facilities.

We have referred to the changes going on in the trade between New-York and its customers with respect to the distribution over the country of foreign and domestic supplies. Another change has taken place not less important in the transmission to New-York and other markets of the vast productions of the United States. We have already received here by railroad, of the new crop of cotton, one lot of one hundred bales, and one of one hundred and fourteen bales, from Montgomery, Ala., and eight bales from Tallahassee, Fla. A thousand bales of the new crop had reached New-Orleans and Mobile, and advices of shipments from ports in Texas have been received. We mentioned a few days ago that one hundred and fifty thousand bushels of new wheat had left Milwaukee and Chicago, and that the freightage of this grain had been engaged to Liverpool by steamer.

Nothing like this in point of activity has ever before been known, with respect to either crop. It is a decisive step in advance, and it may be worth while to consider the causes at work which produce such results. The stimulus of high price, and the fear that the slowest will fare worse, has much to do with this speed. The South, from its misfortunes of last year, can derive but little advantage from its cotton until the latter reaches a plentiful money market, when supplies can instantly be commanded. Cotton is, therefore, ginned as it is picked. Perhaps in another season the sending of a bill of lading, or the receipt of a railroad company, or it may be of a warehouseman, in some city of the South, may command a credit equivalent in value to the cotton, and at no distant day the old relations—when the planter received an advance upon his growing crop—may be restored. The present system, raising the crop and expending afterward its avails, is far better for both sides, until at least specie payments are universal, and we hope to see it in general practice. It will take time to restore the habits of *ante bellum* years.

The question what causes are now at work to produce unusual activity throughout the whole country, is one of great interest.

The telegraph between us and England enables Europe and the United States on the same day and on every day, to take a comprehensive and accurate view of their various industries, supplies, wants and means, and it is unquestionably to this power that the more intimate relations which exist between us and the Old World are due. From the 1st of September, 1867, to the 15th of August, 1868, Great Britain had received from the United States 523,446 barrels of flour, against 132,056 for the same time in 1866-7, 138,899 in 1865-6, and 161,783 in 1864-5; and had also received 12,565,596 bushels of wheat during that time, against 5,316,575 in 1866-7, 1,284,302 in 1865-6, and 2,734,641 in 1864-5. Our supplies to the Continent of these articles have also increased. In every day's experience it is perfectly well known that orders are received by telegraph daily for these purchases, founded on the knowledge which exists on both sides of the exact market price. Liverpool and New-York are brought into immediate contact on the Corn Exchanges of the respective localities. The facility of communication by telegraph is wonderfully illustrated in the daily publications in the morning papers of both countries of the departures of vessels from San Francisco, those laden with wheat particularly. The editor of the *Mark Lane Express*, sitting in his office, may make accurate calculations of the supplies which from all grain-growing countries are on any day departing for England from the considerable parts of the world. The traders of the Black Sea being chiefly Greeks, less is known of their shipments of grain.

The telegraph between us and England facilitates money transactions more completely, perhaps, than any other. The transmission to London of the $7,200,000 paid by the United States to Russia for Alaska, proves its great value. An order for that sum was given by our Government to the Russian Minister here, and he had only to apply to the Assistant Treasurer at New-York to receive his gold. Two millions of the sum were thus received and sent over by steamers, a million in each, to the disturbance somewhat of financial affairs. The residue, $5,200,000, was transmitted partly by means of such bills of exchange as are ordinarily found in our market, but mainly in this wise. There were bankers in New-York who had in London bonds of the United States Government which they ordered to be sold and the proceeds paid over to the BARINGS, the agents in London of Russia. On the receipt of these proceeds in gold, the BARINGS sent information of the fact by telegraph to their agents in New-York, who, on behalf of the Russian Minister, held the draft of the United States, the proceeds of which in gold were immediately paid over to those bankers in New-York who had ordered the bonds sold in London. This large transaction, which was commenced on the afternoon of one day, was concluded by noon of the next day. Its effect was very powerful upon dealings in exchange in this city.

It is supposed that the amount of bonds sent abroad between the 20th of July and the 20th of August amounted to between $30,000,000 and $40,000,000, and that it was due to this fact, and the sagacious manner in which the Alaska payment was managed, so far as concerns the $5,200,000 that the speculation in gold, entered upon—in view of the expected disturbing effect of the Alaska payment among other things—with great care, was frustrated. The drought in England, and the certainty that our cereals would be required in great abundance, and the near approach of the time for shipping cotton, contributed to this result. But the operation with respect to Alaska opens a new feature of extraordinary interest to the capitalists of the world, which will be respected in all future transactions of great magnitude.

In the whole range of financial and mercantile transactions the telegraph affords equal advantages, and now that the tariff of the Atlantic Cable has been lowered from $25 to between $16 and $17 for a message of ten words, it is unquestionable that even closer business relations will prevail between the Old and the New World.

The effect of our lines of communication and transportation, in inducing merchants of the interior to delay their purchases to the last moment, we have frequently considered. They rely upon these means to obtain supplies in time, with the advantage of not being obliged to pay for them too long in advance of the period of distribution. This makes a large business possible with a small stock and a small capital. In like manner the trade between England and this country is being rapidly modified, too rapidly to enable dealers on either side to observe all its bearings. Manchester complains that there are but few buyers from America now in her market, and the holders of Indian corn here are frequently disappointed that Liverpool delays her orders until her stock is lowered to what would appear to be an inconvenient point. The hope of affecting the price in the market is one of the motives for delay. The telegraph being in constant operation, and the steamers of numerous lines being all the time in motion, reliance is placed on these instrumentalities. Liverpool knows full well that the stock of grain in New-York is ever within her reach in fourteen days, and that it is stored in a drier climate than hers, in warehouses whose use she can command.

A merchant in either locality can survey the whole field of business in all countries, and operate with rapidity and certainty in every market with which there is full connection by means of steam and of the telegraph.

The War Over Again.

It is the Confederates and Copperheads who are determined to fight the war over again in the present campaign. It is they who are decrying the action of the Government in suppressing the rebellion. It is they who are assaulting the Generals of the Union, and attempting to show that they were butchers and fools and cowards. It is they who are laboring to justify the conduct of the Southern rebels. It is they who are celebrating the deeds of LEE and BEAUREGARD and FORREST and SEMMES. It is they who are opening up the old issues. It is they who seek to reverse the decisions of the war.

As Republicans, we should be glad to consider all these questions settled. As upholders of GRANT, we should be glad to consider his war record closed. As friends of the Southern people, we should be happy in their enjoyment of every constitutional right possessed by ourselves. We should be glad to forget past enmities. We should be glad to open up an entirely new page for the future.

But the Confederates and Copperheads won't permit the "bygones of the war to be bygones."

On every point and every principle, and in regard to the merits and character and conduct of every leading actor in the war, Rebel and Union, they are determined to fight the old battle over again.

This new contest on old grounds is a bad one—bad for the country and bad for the Democracy. But they have got it up, and the great loyal body of the people have no choice but to meet them in it.

Mr. Reverdy Johnson and the English Press—Our Negotiations with England.

Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON makes great progress with his preliminary and informal diplomacy in England. Mr. ROEBUCK, member for Sheffield, has been the most bitter assailant of this country in the House of Commons, and the loudest in expressions of sympathy with the rebellion. But Mr. JOHNSON has bearded him in his den, and chosen the very scene of many of his acrimonious tirades against our Government and people for the delivery of a couple of speeches that are likely to have an important effect in bringing about the result which Mr. ROEBUCK and men like him have done their best to hinder—the establishment of permanent friendly relations between the United States and Great Britain. The reception of Mr. JOHNSON'S speech at the Master Cutlers' feast is reported to have been warm in the extreme, and proves that the people of Sheffield are not to be held accountable for the Anti-Union sympathies of their representative, or for the silly and offensive talk on American subjects in which he so frequently indulges.

But the tone taken by the London Press, in responding to Mr. JOHNSON'S friendly expressions, is of greater importance than the merely local manifestations at Sheffield. The *Times*, in commenting on Mr. JOHNSON'S speeches, reciprocates with warmth his aspirations for peace and friendship, while the language of the *Standard* is still more significant. The *Standard* is always the supporter, and to a certain extent the organ, of the Tory Ministry, and its tone would seem to indicate that, while the English Government thinks it rather hard it cannot settle the matters in dispute quite in their own fashion, they are still willing, with a little grumbling perhaps, to go a little further in order to insure the friendship which, according to the *Standard*, England has "always wanted." It is true the *Standard* did not always use this sort of language, but there is no doubt that for our part we shall find the heads of the present Administration, especially Mr. DISRAELI and Lord STANLEY, fully as reasonable and well disposed in their dealings as Lord RUSSELL or Mr. GLADSTONE, to say the least. The *Times* assures Mr. JOHNSON that the coming elections and their possible result, the overthrow of Mr. DISRAELI, will in no way affect the progress of the negotiations. But for the present Mr. JOHNSON'S business, in the strict official sense, is with the Tories; and in discussing the prospects of a settlement of pending questions, we must take that fact into consideration. Mr. DISRAELI probably appreciated the rising power of this country as soon as any English statesman of the day, and he has never in any way given signs of anything but friendly feelings in his Parliamentary references to this country. Besides, he knows that a settlement of the questions at issue between the two countries would strengthen his Ministry, and gain for him very great credit from the English people. There is every reason to hope that Mr. JOHNSON will find matters smoothed for a satisfactory understanding when he comes to serious business with Lord STANLEY. And he has done well in abandoning the restraints of old-fashioned diplomacy and addressing himself to the people of England as well as to their statesmen.

MINOR TOPICS.

People may now eat beef without apprehension. We have an official report on the cattle plague by the State Commissioners, which contains a number of interesting statements. They say the marketing of infected cattle has been effectually stopped, and that the meat now sold in the markets of New-York is far more sound and healthy than it was even before the outbreak of this disease. They tell how the flesh of diseased animals may be distinguished by saying that the fat has a deep greenish-yellow appearance, while the lean is of a mahogany color, and has a peculiar sickening odor when cut into. They also say that the disease has been communicated entirely by Texas cattle. Our people will be rejoiced at these assurances; and those who, during the last two months, have looked on their steak with suspicion, or refrained from eating it altogether, can now again enjoy it as of old, without fear or trembling.

Judge CARTER, of Cincinnati, a well-known Democrat, came out last week in favor of the election of GRANT. His speech on the occasion was vigorous and striking. He spoke of his great confidence in the "man GRANT," apart from his military position, because GRANT had shown himself possessed of such remarkable traits of character, traits which are unmistakable evidences of greatness in any man—such "traits as these: Sincerity, honesty, simplicity, modesty, firmness, concentration, decision, perseverance, persistence, great will-power, and with all these, remarkable reticence." The Judge made the following admirable points:

"'Oh, but,' say his detractors, 'he has no statesmanship; he has no experience as a statesman; he has never been in civil life; he is nothing but a soldier.' Could we not have said of GRANT, before he was a General, that he had not experience enough to make a good General? And yet, whoever made a better General? But do not these characteristics which I have mentioned constitute the greater part of good statesmanship? I have confidence in this worker of deeds who is our standard-bearer, and this is my criticism of him. He has done more in a shorter time, and said less about it, than any man in the history of nations; and, like his great predecessors, WASHINGTON and JACKSON, both of whom were men of deeds, not words, he will be the President of the people of this country, and not of its politicians."

A large number of the City churches, which have been closed during the hot weather, were reopened yesterday. The attendance at them proved that our citizens who have been ruralizing for the past three months, have nearly all got back to town. The pastors, judging from one or two examples that came under our observation, have been greatly benefited by the brief respite from their labors. They return refreshed, reinvigorated and strengthened for the arduous duties that fall to the lot of faithful ministers in this City. We understand that some of them have been speaking of an organized campaign this Winter against the wickedness, debauchery, savagery and heathenism that exist in the lower parts of New-York.

We now get accounts by cable of the railroad accidents, great fires, shipping disasters, important crimes, prominent deaths and other interesting incidents that occur in all parts of Europe. We get the gist of the best newspaper articles, the speeches of public men, and the ideas of everybody whose ideas are of any consequence. We get these in addition to the greater national affairs, and the markets of all the leading cities of Europe, which are daily reported in detail. The scope of the cable is constantly extending, and its value is steadily being felt more and more.

Senator FESSENDEN has gone into the Maine campaign in earnest. His speeches are, in many respects, the very ablest that have yet been delivered anywhere. The financial question, in particular, is discussed by him with great clearness, vigor and effectiveness; but never abler than in the Portland speech, which we published last week. We are not surprised to hear that Mr. FESSENDEN is exerting great influence on public opinion and the prospects of the election.

GEN. GRANT is acting wisely in keeping himself in a quiet place in the West during the campaign. He would be bored to death at Washington, and we fear the bores would persecute his patience out of him at any of the fashionable watering-places. There are but few places where he could enjoy as much peace and comfort as at Galena. One of these few places is West Point; another, New-York.

Dr. SCHONBEIN, the German chemist, whose death in Switzerland is reported by cable, was a man of great scientific distinction. He was the discoverer of ozone and the inventor of gun cotton, and for years past he has devoted himself to experiments with oxygen. It was forty years ago that his experiments on the passivity of iron led to a series of voltaic and chemical investigations which proved fruitful of valuable results. He was a voluminous writer upon abstruse scientific subjects.

Two countries of South America—the Republic of Peru and the Argentine Republic—have just inaugurated Presidents from whom we may look for something effective in the way of good government. President BALTA, of Peru, is a man of high ability, pacific disposition, extensive knowledge and great force of character. He enters upon his duties at a time which gives him opportunities to serve the Republic advantageously, and we look for a better administration than Peru has had of late years. President SARMIENTO, of the Argentine Republic, is well known in this country as a traveler, scholar and political philosopher. He has studied the politics, the educational system and the social economy of the United States with great intelligence, and is altogether one of the most accomplished and progressive men who have ever risen to power in any country of South America. We hope that the Argentine Republic, which is now in alliance with Brazil in the war against Paraguay, will soon be in the enjoyment of peace, so that President SARMIENTO may have an opportunity of applying his great abilities to the development and improvement of his country.

Once in a while the record of English Parliamentary debate show evidences of much bad legislation and reckless action on the part of that body which give more tangible reasons for urging a new mode of electing it than mere generalizations about manhood suffrage, &c. During the late debate on fortifications, the member from Portsmouth boldly declared that he had taken prominent part in obtaining household suffrage, because he did not believe that any Parliament in its senses, elected by the householders of the land, would, even under the magic hand of a Palmerston, have voted such an outrageous outlay of public money as was done for the Portsmouth fortifications. And one of the Lords of the Admiralty admitted that "the sea forts at Spithead he believed to be entirely useless. Indeed, they prove admirable marks to guide an enemy into the harbor; while in these days of iron-clad vessels, they would not be able to keep the enemy out." Their cost was between five and ten millions of dollars. But while household suffrage may work a temporary change for the better in such extravagancies, we have heard of national Legislatures even more responsible to the people, which were open to very similar strictures. It seems to be "the nature of the beast."

The New-Orleans *Picayune* wishes it were true that the business men of this City had refused to sell to Southern merchants on credit, and hopes it will hereafter be the uniform practice of the wholesale dry-goods men of the Northern cities to sell to the South only for cash. It argues that the greatest curse to the planter has ever been his credit, as it has constantly tempted him to buy, constantly kept him in difficulties, and constantly kept prices high in the South. The buyer with cash gives an extra price to pay for the credit and possible insolvency of the buyer on time, and the retailer gives the jobber a large price for the credit he needs to sell thus to time-buyers at retail, while the jobber pays equally for his credit at New-York. These are unquestionably sound views to present to Southern dealers and buyers.

One of the topics of the last batch of French journals is the elevation of Dr. NELATON, an eminent physician and surgeon—the same one, by the way, who performed the successful operation on GARIBALDI'S foot—to a seat in the Luxembourg as Senator of France. This is regarded as a high honor to the profession, as it was only from his great scientific services that his honors arose. It may be found a wise thing to put thinking men of science into influential public stations. Prof. MANTEGAZZA, a distinguished medical and surgical authority of Italy, is a member of the Italian Parliament, and he, pondering the condition of his countrymen, has concluded and published his belief that the reason of their physical and commercial and financial inferiority is that they are under-fed. A nation which thinks only far enough ahead to keep body and soul lazily together, has no energy to spare for enterprise, no money for public purposes, no superfluity of heart and strength to put into war or defence. The thinking out of such problems by legislators is, or may be made, of great value to a country. And the presence of an occasional man of science among the law-makers is surely an improvement on our gathering of professional politicians.

A few days since public attention was again called, through the daily Press, to a violent death that occurred in a notorious house in Amity-street, kept by a man named GRINDLE, who assumes to be a "doctor of medicine," and graduated from the Medical Department of the University of New-York. Mme GRINDLE, and a young man claiming to be a matriculated student of the same University, act as assistants in the criminal practice by which the establishment is supported. These facts are well known to the District-Attorney, the Coroners, and the Police; but the law seems impotent to punish the offenders. We have no desire to cast any blame on the first-named officer, for, having given some attention to the subject, we are aware how difficult it has been to secure conviction in a few cases out of the very large number of indictments that have been found from time to time by the Grand Jury. One thing, however, we think we may fairly ask of the gentlemen doctors connected with the Medical Colleges of this and other cities—Do, if you please, inquire a little more into the moral character and intellectual capacity of your students before granting degrees. We are too painfully aware of many cases of utter professional irresponsibility covered by the doctorate, purchased from some licensing body utterly regardless of the *status* of the applicant, or the use that will be made of the diploma.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

There was a good attendance at Niblo's on Saturday afternoon, when "Barbe Bleue" was played for the first time at a *matinee*. The regular patrons of opera are rapidly returning to the City, and it is no rudeness to say that there is a perceptible difference in the appearance of the audiences. New-Yorkers *do* dress a little gayer than their country cousins. Out of the season the attendance of ladies is scant and uncertain. The parquette is apt to look terrifically black, or, when this is not the case, to present a heterogeneous mass of strange garments, admirable for comfort, no doubt, but peculiar in their cut and color. On Saturday, the proportion of the sexes was about even, showing that there are yet many strangers left in our midst. In a week or two more the ladies will take entire possession of the theatres on *matinée* occasions, and the gentlemen will be banished to the lobbies. Mr. BATEMAN has clearly another public to satisfy when the springs and the mountains give up their treasures. If we may judge of the success of "Barbe Bleue" by the effect it has produced on transient visitors, there need be no hesitation in predicting that it will outrun Mr. BATEMAN'S term at Niblo's. Perhaps another public may be awaiting him on the West-side when he opens at Mr. PIKE'S beautiful Opera House.

The performance on Saturday was as spirited as usual, and provoked the usual number of *encores*. Mlle. IRMA did not appear to suffer from the effects of her recent accident, but was as droll and mischievous as ever. Only think of it! The curtain fell on—we blush to write the words, but it is a fact—it fell on—yes, absolutely had the impudence to descend on her nose. The fault was, of course, with the curtain, for it is nonsense to suppose that such a nose could, by any possibility, be in the way. Had a mosquito committed the impertinence of alighting on it, the audience would have pronounced it an outrage, but for a great big gawkey curtain to do so is villanous. Seriously, it is a wonder that Mlle. IRMA was not badly hurt. An apology was made for her on Friday night, but she hardly needed it, for she sang as well as ever. There are certain artists to whom an injury to the nose would be equivalent to a loss of voice, but Mlle. IRMA is not of the number. "Barbe Bleue" will, of course, be played every evening during the present week. Mr. BATEMAN'S other troupe is in Canada. All accounts concur in saying that a complete success has been achieved. How could it be otherwise with Mlle. TOSTEE as the prima donna?

For a wonder, there has been nothing new on the subject of MAPLESON this week. A faint little paragraph from the provincial columns of the London *Orchestra* states that the *impresario* intends to give a few performances at the Alexandra Theatre, Liverpool, before his departure for America. It gives the names of the artists, some of whom will not come here. Anything, you see, will do for New-York, where KELLOGG and TIETJENS are sure to captivate the masses, but something different is required for an intelligent British audience. We were wrong, by the way, in saying that Mr. MAPLESON would not bring a chorus with him. He has engaged five singers, who will serve as the nucleus of a "grand chorus from Her Majesty's Theatre." What on earth the fifth one is expected to do, we cannot imagine. The whole affair looks like a cheap bungle. The only redeeming points about it are that it restores to us Miss KELLOGG, and introduces us to Mme. TITIENS and Mr. SANTLEY. Otherwise it is clearly a speculation, with gain as the definite object and end.

Mr. MARETZEK'S double company of Italian and German artists will open in Chicago on the 28th instant. We have already given a list of the artists. Several are new to an American public, but the majority are well-established favorites. Mr. MARETZEK, as usual, depends a great deal on his *repertoire*, and will introduce two or three new works, among them "Lurline," (in Italian,) by W. V. WALLACE. He expects to astonish the West in the matter of *ensemble*. He has secured the largest and best orchestra and chorus that ever left the City. We need scarcely add that he knows well enough now to handle both.

Mr. GRAU is progressing rapidly with his improvements at the French Theatre, and expects to be in readiness by the time that his artists arrive—namely, in about three weeks. The capacity of the house has been greatly increased. In fact it continues to increase every day—no two reports agreeing on the subject. At present it will hold 2,500, but if we wait patiently it will undoubtedly accommodate 5,000.

Miss SUSAN GALTON, by her vivacious and pleasant ways, and her agreeable voice, continues to win warm marks of approval from the audiences at Wood's Museum. Opera Bouffe in a pocket edition will be presented every afternoon at this establishment.

Native opera flourishes famously, albeit the competition is brisk and the weather uncertain. There are no fewer than three establishments in full operation; Bryant's, at their up-town hall, "Leon & Kelly's," at Hope Chapel, and the "San Francisco Minstrels," at their old quarters. It would be difficult, we think, to reconstruct three such companies, so excellently are they balanced and contrasted in the artists composing them. The revival of the week at Bryant's was the "Wild Injin"—a farce in which Mr. OWENS made a hit some years ago. It has been Africanized funnily, and Mr. DAN. BRYANT plays the part formerly sustained by Mr. OWENS, and with a breadth of humor and dramatic nerve which that gentleman could not excel. Mr. BRYANT is not only an Ethiopian of the best dye, but a comedian of first-class ability. His performances are marked by a peculiar and happy mingling of the two extremes of the profession,—grotesqueness and true art. He is supported by what may really be called a "star" company. NELSE SEYMOUR is a host in himself. To our mind he is the most original of Ethiopian delineators. UNSWORTH is a comic artist of a different stamp, abounding in ready wit, and catching quickly the absurd side of everything. In the burlesque of "Il Trovatore" he is seen and heard to decided advantage. EUGENE'S *Leonore* is also an admirable piece of mimicry, but this gentleman excels, we think, in the character of a *danseuse*. We have never seen legitimate, high-school Milan dancing so well imitated by a man. There are many popular favorites of the other sex who neither possess the grace nor the agility of EUGENE. The pieces to which we have referred will be repeated every evening during the present week.

The jovial crew who compose the San Francisco Minstrels confine themselves mainly to the old style of entertainment, which they interpret with irresistable humor. The company is indissoluble, and remains the same as before. A novelty was presented on Monday night called "Barber Brown." Every one supposed that it was a burlesque on "Barbe Bleue," but it has nothing to do with that wicked work. It is simply a farce of a broad pattern, interspersed with music. The plot is apparent from the opening scene, but the characters—sustained by BERNARD, BIRCH, WAMBOLD, RICE and BACKUS—have verge and scope for humorous delineation, and the affair passes off pleasantly. The last scene is a beautiful specimen of scene painting, and seems almost out of place in such a piece.

At KELLY & LEON'S the principal attraction is "Barber-Blu," a veritable version of OFFENBACH'S work executed in cork. LEON has performed the task with much tact, wit and ability. He has not attempted to burlesque a burlesque, but follows closely the original story, and gives the music almost entire. We may add here, that he gives it extremely well. The company is large, numbering twenty-six males, and supplemented by many boys to represent the female voice in the choruses. LEON himself sings and acts admirably, and is supported with spirit by KELLY. The orchestra and chorus are thoroughly good, and the costumes and scenery have evidently been prepared with care and at great cost.

Musical Conservatories.

The various musical conservatories of the City are now about commencing the season. Instruction will again become good and cheap. We shall refer to the separate establishments in another article. There will soon be an addition to the number. We hear that Mme. GAZZANIGA, Signor RONCONI (the great buffo) and Signor ALBITES have formed a combination to establish a "College for Instruction in the Art of Singing." It will be conducted on the best European plan, and will be divided into two different departments, one for those who desire to sing simply as amateurs, and the other for those who wish to adopt singing as a profession. In addition to the vocal classes there will be instruction in declamation and the routine of the stage. Americans will thus have an opportunity of pursuing a course of study which heretofore could only be pursued in Europe. The College location will be at CHICKERING'S, No. 11 East Fourteenth-street.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN STEAMSHIP AMERICA.

The steamship *America*, from Bremen, Aug. 22, and Southampton, Aug. 25, arrived at this port yesterday. She brings two days' later news than was at hand by the *Java*.

On Aug. 22, a gale of great violence burst upon the south coast of Ireland and swept St. George's and the English Channels. The reported casualties are of a disastrous character. The ship *Tara*, which sailed from Liverpool in the course of the day, was totally lost off the mouth of the Mersey, and while the Captain had been saved, twenty-three persons were supposed to have been drowned. Two other vessels, names unknown, had run ashore near the same place where this wreck took place. In the afternoon a fine brig, proceeding from the westward, was caught in the gale off Portland, and went down so suddenly, with all hands on board, that it was impossible to learn either her name or any particulars respecting her.

A Lucerne dispatch, dated Aug. 23, says: "The report published by a French paper of a Fenian having been arrested here on suspicion of intending to attempt the life of Queen VICTORIA is untrue. It originated in the fact of a man named CHARLES WILLIAM WOOD having endeavored to enter the apartments occupied by Her Majesty. He was arrested, and, being found to be insane, was taken to Berne and handed over by the Police to the British Legation, in order to be sent home to England."

The *Moniteur* contains a second report to the Emperor from M. MAGNE, the Minister of Finance, concerning the final result of the subscription to the new loan. He states that the calculations put forth in his previous report have not only been confirmed, but even surpassed. The number of subscribers is 832,725. The total amount subscribed represents a capital of more than fifteen milliards of francs. The subscription not exceeding the minimum of five francs of rentes, reach the sum of 3,360,000 francs, more than three-fourths of which were forthcoming from the provinces. The total amount of money received by the Imperial Treasury in the shape of deposits is ascertained to have been 665,609,725 francs. The basis of allotment will be fixed at two francs thirty-seven centimes for every hundred of francs in rentes subscribed for. The whole amount of rentes which, according to the provisions of the loan, could be discounted, is but 4,619,785 francs. The Minister proposes to increase this amount to 4,880,615 francs, by adding to it 260,830 francs of rentes. This decision would have the advantage of treating all scrip of a smaller figure than 100 francs on an equal footing, and would render the task of liquidation more expeditious.

The fact, which has been denied, of M. OVIEDO, Gen. PRIM's private Secretary, having been forced to leave Paris, is repeated, with details. It was on Aug. 19 that Police agents went to the Hotel Canterbury, Rue de la Paix, where M. OVIEDO was staying, and gave him an order to quit France. Several eminent Spaniards have lately gone away, and among them MM. OLOZAGA, ZORILLA, an ex-Deputy; SAGASTA, editor of the *Iberia;* Col. CAMPOS, an Aide-de-Camp to Gen. PRIM, and an intimate friend of the Marquis DE SALAMANCA, in whose house he was staying, and CASTELAR, formerly editor of the *Democracia*, one of the most eloquent men in Spain.

After a long drought rain has become general all over France, and especially in the South, and is now falling at Toulouse, Valence, and at Grenoble. "In the neighborhood of Lyons," says the *Salut Public*, "the wet, which has come on at last, continues at intervals to the great satisfaction of the farmers, who were complaining of the great heat and dry weather. The vines were losing their leaves on some hill sides, and the grapes were being burnt up by the sun. The present change will not repair the harm that has been done, but it will prevent a further extension. The moisture is softening the skins of the fruit, and is favoring their ripening, which is already advanced."

A communication from Naples states that Vesuvius is again showing disquieting symptoms; for some days past eruptions have taken place at the upper cone. Deep rumbling sounds are followed by jets of incandescent matter, thrown to a great height. The lava frequently appears at the brink of the crater, and then stops. About 3 o'clock in the morning of Aug. 17, the spectacle became imposing. Columns of thick smoke rose high in the air, followed by burning stones. After shining a moment they fell and rolled, still red hot, down the side of the mountain. This eruption lasted so long as the darkness permitted it to be seen, as at daybreak the fire paled. The smoke was, however, still thick, and showed that, even after sunrise, the same volcanic phenomenon continued.

The Paris correspondent of the *Independance* writes: "Notwithstanding the arrest of some French officers of inspection in the Prussian territory, letters from Prussia state that there are still several in the different provinces. This is surely but a legitimate reprisal for the numerous analogous cases in which Prussian officers have been found and even arrested near French fortresses and in the French territory. Since the arrest of a French officer in Prussia greater precautions have been taken here. The most stringent orders have been issued from the Ministry of War not to admit any person into the offices who is not officially connected with the Department. I have been assured that even a French Colonel, who endeavored to obtain forcible admission, has been arrested and reported upon. These facts prove the distrust which exists between the Powers, and as long as it continues it must prove prejudicial to business and prosperity."

The *Wanderer*, of Vienna, states that a conspiracy to murder M. DEAK has been discovered at Pesth. The person who was to commit the deed has been arrested and confined in the Hotel de Ville. A list of the conspirators was found upon him, the plan of execution, and a revolver. There does not appear to be much, however, in the reported conspiracy, the oldest of the conspirators being only 15 years of age. M. DEAK himself, when he heard of it, laughingly said: "If it were true, I suppose, I should have to buy of my tailor a safety shirt, and inside waistcoat *à la* BISMARCK."

A correspondent at St. Petersburg, writing on Aug. 15, says: "Living here has become almost intolerable, and all who can afford to do so either go to the country or abroad. The thermometer is at twenty-eight degrees Reaumur in the shade; the town is full of smoke from the fires which are constantly breaking out in the environs; and worse than all, the Siberian plague has again broken out with unusual severity. At night, however, the atmosphere becomes almost chilly, so that the heat of the weather has caused but little diminution in the visitors to the theatres."

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The "New Birth" and Woman's Rights—Exercise of the Latest Privilege—Henri Rochefort's Success—The Story of an Imperial Dog—A New Hotel des Invalides—Opera Bouffe in New-York.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Aug. 21, 1868.

You have heard that the French people have been born to a new political life. That is what the "devoted journals" call the law authorizing public meetings. Well, you ought to see them use it; you ought to see their first attempt in the exercise of this new political right.

Not to frighten the Government too much, they commenced with a very anodyne sort of movement in favor of the elevation of the condition of workmen. Then permission—the new political right requires a permission—was demanded for a series of meetings in favor of the amelioration of the condition of work-women, and these meetings degenerated rapidly (I beg pardon) into women's rights meetings of the most virulent kind. Failing to find a remedy for the deplorable condition of the hundred thousand poor sewing girls, they jumped at once to the nobler proposition of the right of women to vote. They met a small mountain, and failing to scale it, they flanked it and attacked a larger one. When they found they could not make women of themselves they dropped that subject and attempted to become men.

All that is very absurd and very useless. But you ought to see the manner and the physiognomy of these meetings. It is like a lot of cowed boys and girls when the master is out. There is neither order nor decorum; tongues so suddenly loosed are not apt to hesitate in the order of their going. And so they all go wagging at once. When a man finds a word he knows not to be seditious, he screams it, and hurls it, and smashes it with triumph over the heads of the audience; but when he is on doubtful ground, his eyes go wandering about as of yore for the spy at his elbow. A seditious word falling on the audience startles it like a thunderbolt. The ghost of the old law follows it, and haunts it with its evil souvenirs.

For the swell-mob these meetings are a curiosity of the first class. To be able to vociferate and gesticulate in public without feeling the heavy hand of a policeman on the shoulder is a novelty of singular charm to the noisy element of the population. For a *voyou* to be able to "plant" a droll word in a public assembly is an event of prodigious importance in his life.

Then again opinions have been so long smothered that people are surprised at the divergences that exist. As friction takes off the rough corners of a stone, so discussion modifies and softens the hard lines of men's opinions. When a man has been prohibited from talking for twenty years, his ideas, like an uncultivated tree, grow into extraordinary and unshapely forms, so that when he comes to emit them he has the air of a lunatic escaped from the protection of his friends. The whole meeting seems made up of monomaniacs. Men are astounded and indignant at each other's propositions. Where could such burlesque ideas come from? Propositions of all forms and all colors shoot across the hall, in order and out of order, like the crazy dance of shooting stars. In the midst of a comparative calm—for Mlle. BREUIL, the "coming woman," of womans' rights meetings, holds the floor—an impatient individual launches the question at the top of his voice: "Shall the women have the right to mount velocipedes or not?" Another—but this is a woman in men's clothes: we know her; she has a permit from the police to dress as a man, because she is the only protector of a younger sister—jumps up and screams "yes!" and then goes off into a hysterical speech in favor of velocipedes, and the inconveniences of female attire, in the midst of cries of "No! yes! question! question!" till the question of woman's rights in the "higher law" spheres where Mlle. BREUIL had carried it, was lost sight of. The President puts his hat on, and the meeting breaks up in confusion.

Of course as these meetings progress the shock of ideas will diminish; there will be less astonishment at each other's opinions; the salient things will grow ashamed and hide themselves; the fun-makers will have emptied their *sacs de malices* and will let serious people alone at their work.

The fun and frivolity apart, an important moral for the serious observer is to be drawn from these first meetings under the "new birth." The statesman and historian will see the effect on the human mind of twenty years' compression by the sword; they will see what strange forms ideas take which are left to feed and grow upon themselves; they will see what monstrous theories are engendered in the human brain by the vacuum which the tyranny of the sword produces, and finally they will look with greater charity on the leaders of the revolution for having lost the Republic.

THE SILENCE BROKEN.

You will understand now how it was that an almost unknown man like HENRI ROCHEFORT jumped so quickly into a prodigious popularity. It was because silence had reigned around the throne for twenty years, and he was the first to break it. He had wit and talent of a high order, to give character to his criticisms; but this did not of itself create his popularity. He was the first to raise a manly voice against the littlenesses of the Government, and to call on his fellow-citizens to do the same. The thing was so new to the Parisians that they could hardly believe their senses. Who was this young man who dared to put in print what they had been so long ruminating over themselves, but dared not utter, and who said it in such a superior style? At once they gathered about him, and taking him to their hearts, they proclaimed him the pivot of the opposition, and decreed that he should be named a Deputy at the next election. Could anything be more instructive to a Government that has eyes?

THE STORY OF AN IMPERIAL DOG.

The starting point was curious enough. The Emperor had a favorite dog called *Nero*, who died about the time the new law on the press was promulgated. Thereupon one of the "devoted journals" had the misfortune to publish a necrological notice of the noble beast, which read very much like an obituary of a first-class human being. HENRI ROCHEFORT, who was still on the *Figaro*, seized on this incident for the uncovering of his long-waiting masked battery. The first personal word against the Emperor that was ever allowed to pass was then pronounced. M. ROCHEFORT, among other things, told a story of a woman who had been decorated by the Emperor with a medal (just as he decorates a soldier who was in the front of a battle or a statesman who has concluded a treaty) because she had been kind to *Nero*. For *Nero* escaped from the Palace one day, the ungrateful dog, and was picked up and fed and caressed by the woman in question, who now walks the streets with her medal on her breast, like the soldier and the statesman in question. The title of the medal is different, but they are both medals given by the Emperor for high merit!

This was the starting point, and who knows where it will stop? M. PINARD, the Minister of the Interior, thinks he knows, for he is trying to exterminate by judicial condemnation the whole army of what he pleases to call the "non-satisfied." If he still had the power it is certain that the extermination would be complete. As it is, the tribunals are not lagging much behind what M. PINARD considers their duty; they have nearly crushed ROCHEFORT out, and they are sharply after M. DE VILLEMESSANT and his aggressive corps of writers.

Thus the change of jurisdiction from the Minister of the Interior to the tribunals has not produced any appreciable change in the condition of the Press, and those who have taken a contrary view of it, like M. ROCHEFORT, have been made to suffer for their temerity. The situation is therefore such that we cannot go on long without a violent change; there must be an open aggression or an open concession on one side or the other.

THE OTHER HOTEL DES INVALIDES.

The Emperor has created a new batch of Senators, each less fitted for the place than the other. More than ever the Luxembourg is becoming the retreat and the reward of the personal friends of his Majesty. His private Secretary, M. CONTI, known principally as a Corsican and a devotee of the BONAPARTE family, has been placed there. So also has M. NELATON, his surgeon. On the other hand, M. DE LA GUERONNIERE, who gave life and character, and liberal doctrines to the Senate, has been taken out, and sent as Minister to Belgium. As for M. NELATON, one has difficulty in understanding his motive for accepting such a place. It is better to be a great surgeon than a poor Senator. The age of 58 is a poor time to make such a radical change in one's profession. If a long and useful life in the field of science entitles a man to the honors of the Luxembourg, then M. NELATON has a right there; but a greater man than he, the Surgeon DUPUYTREN, refused the office from the first Emperor, because he would not throw such an indignity on his profession as was implied by this act. However great a personality he had become, he was not too large for his profession. M. NELATON declares his intention of continuing his profession, (perhaps as surgeon to the body of invalids of which he has just been made a member,) but this will not save him from being finally ostracized in the Latin quarter.

A LAST WORD ON VELOCIPEDES.

Whether the ladies take to velocipedes or not, the project is on foot to supply all the rural letter-carriers with these simple and useful machines. The rounds of distribution which are now finished on foot at 6 o'clock in the evening, may be finished at 2 o'clock in the afternoon with velocipedes, and there is, beside, a great saving of fatigue, and especially of shoe leather. As for the *fonds de culottes*, that is their business.

OPERA BOUFFE FOR NEW-YORK.

Your local playgoers will, I am sure, learn with pleasure that M. PAUL JUIGNET, with a troupe of opera bouffe singers numbering several well-known *artistes*, leaves Havre *en route* for New-York, Sept. 10. M. JUIGNET represents here Mr. GRAU, who, through his agent, has engaged the company in question, and has, besides, invested a very large amount of money in scenery and costumes, which, with the actors, will be brought before the public at the French Theatre early in October. The departing players include M. CARRIER, an eminent tenor; M. BECKERS, who accompanied the ever-popular SCHNEIDER to London; M. GABEL, a comedian whose impersonation of one of the characters in "Genevieve de Brabant," OFFENBACH's, insured the success of the piece in this city. M. BOURGOIN, Mlle. ROSE BELL, a prima donna of good repute, Mme. DESCLAUSAS, a Parisian favorite, Mme. GOBY—FONTANEL, and a score of others. I learn that all of them will appear in "Genevieve de Brabant," which Mr. GRAU is to bring out on a scale of rare splendor.

MALAKOFF.

NEW-ENGLAND FAIR.

After the Fair—General Review—The Postponed Horse Racing—Fast Time.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW-HAVEN, Saturday, Sept. 5, 1868.

It rained hard all night, and in the morning the prospect was anything but favorable for those who had waited to see the trotting. But about 9 o'clock the sun broke through the clouds, and the fact being known that the owner of *Rhode Island* had given orders to MACE to trot his horse rain or shine, if he had to go around the course alone, was cheering. GOV. SPRAGUE, who was expected here, broke his leg in three places while riding to his home and so was unable to come.

Last night there was a general stampede of stock and strangers. The scene at the Fair grounds was therefore very dismal, especially when compared with the brilliant displays of the days preceding. A few side shows still maintained the field, and sought by horrid noises to make up for those that had gone. The fat woman and "Julia," the snake-charmer, were seen mournfully and silently issuing forth from the portals of their canvas home, bearing a two-gallon jug carefully between them, doubtless seeking to get a prescription for snake-charming carefully filled out. The horse-tamers told of the countless benefits they could confer on hostlers for the ridiculously small sum of one dollar; the wild men from Borneo (Query—When has Borneo changed its geographical limits to the Five Points of New-York?) performed their drum solo, and the learned pig played cards with wonderful accuracy, considering that he always had four aces. But all around was a scene of confusion. Tents were being struck, wooden structures torn down, cattle driven off, but a few straggling visitors roaming objectless among the different sights remaining; while the general desolated look of the whole beggars description. Reviewing briefly the general characteristics of the Fair, we begin by chronicling its success. Upward of 60,000 people have been on the grounds. It has been successful pecuniarily and otherwise; the exhibition of cattle and horses particularly so; agricultural and mechanical next in order; then the floral, musical, fruit and miscellaneous, about as I have named them. To the exhibitors the Fair has been a success. The crowd of strangers enabled them to exhibit and demonstrate their superior claims to persons from all over the Union. There was much competition, and that aided all to see and remedy their own short-comings, and better apply the remedy; and, lastly, to the spectators themselves the Fair has been a success, despite considerable mismanagement, owing to the large number of exhibitors and the variety of the things exhibited. All together the officers of the New-England Society may congratulate themselves on the successful termination of the Fifth Annual Fair.

About 1 o'clock the stages and carriages began to wend their way toward Hamilton Park. At the Park the grounds were being gradually filled with anxious spectators, and the hoarse tones of the pool-seller could be heard far and wide. The day was superb and the track in tip-top condition, and all anticipated rare sport. At 2 P. M. the bell sounded for the horses to score for the first race. This race was for horses that have never trotted in public faster than 2:50; mile heats, best two in five, in harness; $100 to first, $50 to second. The judges in this race were T. F. COE, New York; L. B. MILLER, Great Barrington, Mass.; T. A. SQUIERS, New Britain. There were ten entries, but only six came to the score. As this race was not particularly interesting, except in the fact that the winning horses made good time, I only send the summary. *Johnny Reb* had the pole, with *Twang* fourth. *Twang* was the favorite, sixty to ten.

D. Mace enters Twang	2	1	1	2	1
W. B. Smith enters Johnny Reb	1	2	2	1	2
C. P. May enters George	3	3	3	dis.	
C. Chase enters Charlie	4	4	dis.		
J. Joselyn enters Black Dan	dis.				
J. B. Judd enters Tom Grey	dis.				
O. H. Barber enters Tom Patchen	dr.				
J. Dodge enters E. Clay	dr.				
S. A. Wheeler enters Belle of Morris	dr.				

The time was—2:44, 2:40¼, 2:42, 2:40½, 2:43¼.

The race was a good one, as is seen from the fact that five heats had to be run. Between the second and third heats, the announcement of a free clam-chowder drew a crowd to FOOT's tent, who took that method of relieving himself of his "scraps."

The second race had seven entries, but only four came to the score. The judges were W. W. WEBB, of New Haven; N. H. IVES MARTIN, Wallingford; F. A. WARREN, Watertown. In this race also I only give the summary though the time was fast for the long track. The second heat was well contested and won only by a length. In the last heat the driver of *Belle* held in his horse to save the other two from being distanced. *Warwick* is a very handsome *Ethan Allen* colt.

SECOND RACE—For horses that have never trotted in public faster than 2:40; mile heats, best three in five, in harness; $200 to first, $100 to second.

SUMMARY.

W. H. Strong enters Belle Paterson	1	3	2	1	1
Dan Mace enters Warwick	3	1	1	2	3
C. P. May enters John	2	2	3	3	2
J. Joselyn enters Eli	dis.				
S. D. Bruce enters Bayard	dr.				
C. Dickerman enters Cracker Boy	dr.				
F. W. Burnhan enters Gen. Sherman	dr.				

Time—2:37¼, 2:36, 2:36½, 2:37, 2:39.

Next came the final and grand race of the day, and a most splendid one it was. The time is the best ever made here, and considering that this is a half-mile track, it is fully four seconds longer than a mile track, and that deduction should be made from the time. The gathering of spectators was quite large, and the number of carriages quite respectable. *George Palmer* was the favorite in the pools at $200 to $60. This is the horse that came in second to *Fearnaught* in the contest for the $10,000 purse at Buffalo. It is rather singular that he has no pedigree except that he is of *Messenger* breed. *Rhode Island* is a large heavy horse, better known as *Dan Rice*, and belonging to AMASA SPRAGUE.

The Judges were: S. D. BRUCE, New-York; B. MALLORY, New-Hampshire; E. E. HALL, New-Haven.

THIRD RACE—For trotting horses, mile heats, three in five, in harness; $1,000 to first, $500 to second. Three entries.

FIRST HEAT—One thousand to four hundred offered on *Palmer*. *Rhode Island* had the pole. Both horses came to the score neck and neck, and got the word at first attempt. At the quarter *Rhode Island* was ahead, with *Palmer* breaking. At the half DAN MACE still ahead, with *Palmer* pressing him. At three-quarters positions the same and a splendid struggle down the homestretch, *Rhode Island* winning the heat by half a neck. Time—2:32.

SECOND HEAT—The first attempt to score was "no go," *Rhode Island* being on a run. At the second attempt they got the word, and *Rhode Island* went ahead. At the quarter-pole *Rhode Island* was a length ahead, but *Palmer* pressed him off his feet and passed him. At the half both neck and neck, MACE calling his horse and both trotting finely. At three-quarters *Palmer* was five lengths ahead and crossed the score, winning the heat by three lengths. Time—2:30¼.

Owner of *Palmer* bets $20 to $10 that he will beat 2:30.

THIRD HEAT—They got the word at first attempt, and *Palmer* passed ahead and maintained his position during the whole heat; trotting superbly, without a break, he made the fastest time ever made on this track—2:28. There was great enthusiasm when the time was known. This would be about 2:23 on a mile track.

FOURTH HEAT—It was evident that *Palmer* had things all his own way. At the half *Rhode Island* pushed him, but the gallant gelding shook him off, and won the heat and race by three lengths, in 2:30¼. There was great excitement and applause at the success of the favorite.

SUMMARY.

C. Champlin enters b. g. George Palmer	2	1	1	1
D. Mace enters b. s. Rhode Island	1	2	2	2
I. Lovett enters b. s. George M. Patchen	dr.			

Time.	One-half mile.	Mile.
First heat	1.17	2.32
Second heat	1.15	2.30¼
Third heat	1.13¼	2 28
Fourth heat		2.30¼

So ends the best racing, as turfmen say, they have seen in a long time. Much money was staked on the result, and betting ran very high. The racing lasted until 7:30 P. M., and the army of visitors sought every means for seeking their homes. With thanks to local Press for favors, I have only to add that I noticed in the crowd of "carpet-baggers"

H. W. R.

THE LYON HOMICIDE

The Inquest Before Coroner Keenan—The Testimony in Full—Verdict of the Jury and Commitment of the Accused.

Yesterday afternoon Coroner KEENAN proceeded to hold an inquest in the case of HENRY C. LYON at the Twenty-second Precinct Station-house, in Forty-seventh-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues. The deceased, it will be remembered, was shot Friday evening in his own saloon, No. 91 South-street, by ROBERT W. HOPSON. After receiving the wound, he was removed to the New-York Hospital, where he died the same evening. The next day, by permission of the Coroner, the body was removed to the late residence of the deceased, No. 102 West Fiftieth-street, and it was owing to this circumstance that the inquest was held at a point so far distant from the scene of the affray.

A large number of the friends of both the deceased and the prisoner were in attendance at the Station-house at the appointed hour of 2 o'clock, but all were extremely decorous in their demeanor and the occasion was not marred by any exhibition of feeling on their part. Coroner KEENAN empanelled Henry McClosky, Wm. Churchill, Robert A. Jones, James Ryan, Andrew Layman and George Phillips as a jury and immediately took them to the residence No. 102 West Fiftieth-street, which is in the immediate vicinity of the Station-house, to view the body. This ceremonial accomplished they returned to the Station-house, and the prisoner having in the meantime arrived from the Second Precinct Station-house in custody of Officer GOODWIN, the Coroner proceeded to the examination of witnesses when the following testimony was elicited. A portion of the evidence was brought out by questions suggested to the Coroner by Mr. JOHN GRAHAM, who appeared as counsel for the prisoner.

Wooster Beach, M. D., being sworn, says—I have made a *post-mortem* examination of the body of Henry C. Lyon, deceased; it was well nourished; there was no external marks of disease or violence, excepting a pistol-shot wound on the lower part of the chest, just over the breast-bone, a little to the right of the median line; opening the body, the wound was traced directly through the liver, and the ball was found lying free upon the posterior abdominal wall; there was a large amount of clotted and blood in the cavity of the abdomen; the liver was in a fatty condition; there was apparently fatty degeneration of the kidneys; the other organs examined were normal; death in my opinion was from hemorrhage, the result of laceration of the liver from the pistol-shot wound.

John Galvin called, and being sworn, testified—I reside at No. 21 South-street, and am a clerk for Farrar & Lyon, No. 91 South-street; on Friday evening, about half-past seven, the prisoner Hopson came into the saloon; he was talking with two men; at about eight o'clock Mr. Lyon and myself, with a party of gentlemen, left the saloon, to see a match of euchre playing; at about half-past nine we returned to the saloon; Mr. Willets, one of the party, asked us to have a drink, naming several; I then went to the end of the counter, and stood talking with Mr. Elliott; we were separated from the rest, at about the centre of the bar; at that moment Mr. Pawson, the barkeeper, said to me, "Mr. Lyon and Hopson are growling again—can't you stop them;" I answered, "Yes," and laid my glass down, and as I did so heard Mr. Hopson using vile epithets to Mr. Lyon; as he made the remark he moved backward; at the moment the two were standing ten or twelve feet from me at the end of the bar nearest the door; I started toward them; deceased was nearest the door, standing at the bar with an elbow on the counter and an umbrella under his arm; I saw Hopson putting his hand to his back pocket, and thinking he was getting out a pistol I seized his left wrist, and also by the upper part of the arm; I said: "Bob Hopson, don't you pull nothing out here—you go home;" and tried to get him to the door; I saw the pistol in his hand, and at the moment heard the sound of a blow from an umbrella, and a second or two after saw the flash and heard the report of a pistol; whoever struck was behind me, and I did not see him; Hopson fired the pistol, firing over my arm, I seeing the flash from the pistol in his hand; after the shot we struggled to get away; I retained my hold of him, but he had nearly reached the front door when Officer Goodwin came up and took him in charge; I told the officer he had a pistol, and that he had shot Mr. Lyon; the officer took the pistol from his left hand; I did not see any blows given before Pawson spoke to me; I did not see Mr. Lyon shut the door leading to the street; the usual practice to close the saloon is midnight; I did not hear Lyon make any remark which provoked the epithets that I heard Hopson use; I did not see Hopson knocked down, and do not know that he was hit twice; I was sober, and had not drank but a drink or two for an hour and a half; I think deceased was sober; I cannot say as to the condition of the prisoner.

Daniel T. Willets, No. 60 Columbia-street, Brooklyn, being sworn, testified: I am a commission merchant; at about a quarter-past nine Friday evening I entered deceased's store, and met several gentlemen at the extreme upper end of the saloon; I heard some scuffling near the front door, some fifty feet from me, and in a minute I saw an umbrella raised, and saw some person struck with it twice; I cannot say who was struck or who struck; perhaps a quarter of a minute afterward I heard the report of a pistol, and went to the front door and saw the officer in the act of taking hold of the prisoner; I heard no conversation whatever between the deceased and the prisoner, they being too far distant, and I heard no loud talk between any persons; there was no loud talk, for I heard none, and think I should had there been any; the persons engaged in the scuffle were three or four feet from the door, and the person striking the blow had his back to me; he was three or four feet inside the door; there were three or four persons in the front part of the store; Mr. Lyon was apparently sober that evening; I am confident no one was knocked down by the blows of the umbrella; these blows were seemingly directed to the head; I heard the noise of the blows; it was a crashing noise as of an open umbrella striking upon something hard.

Robert F. Pawson, No. 91 Bridge-street, Brooklyn, sworn and testified—I am clerk for Farrar & Lyon, No. 91 South-street; I first saw the prisoner about seven and a quarter o'clock Friday evening in the saloon; I saw him take a small glass of ale; he repeated it several times; nearly eight o'clock he asked me if his wife had obtained a bottle of gin there; I told him a lady—I supposed it was his wife—had been there, together with some others, and I had given the party a bottle of gin, but I did not know which one of them took it; Mr. Lyon had ordered me to put up the bottle of gin and told the prisoner so; the prisoner then said there had been h—l to pay at home about the gin, and he would believe his wife before any one else; he then took another drink and went out with a friend; he came back between nine and ten o'clock with Mr. Butts and took more drinks; shortly after Mr. Lyon and party returned and walked down to the lower end of the bar, where they had a round of drinks; Mr. Lyon bid them good night and started to go out; as the prisoner was standing at the upper end of the bar near the door I was then behind the bar and at about its centre, busy waiting on customers; I saw Hopson and Lyon talking but did not hear what was said; I thought there would be trouble because they were talking loud and I asked Galvin if he could not get Hopson to go home; as Galvin walked toward them I also did and heard Hopson use several vile epithets; as he said the words Lyon struck him on the top of the head with a small silk umbrella which he had in his hand; Hopson repeated the words and Lyon struck him a second time, and told him to leave the house; I saw Hopson then go down in his pocket behind as if to draw a pistol and at that moment Galvin got between the two; I saw Hopson draw the pistol from his pocket and reach his arm around Galvin and fire, uttering at the moment, a vile epithet; I am positive from his motions that he intended to fire at Lyon; after he fired I jumped over the counter and caught hold of him as he was trying to get to the door; I asked him why he had fired, and he said: "Bob the pistol was not loaded—there was nothing but a blank in it;" I went to Lyon who said: "My God, I am shot;" he was still standing; Mr. Galvin tore open his shirt, and I saw the mark of the shot in his breast; he was removed to the City Hospital, where I was informed about eleven o'clock that he was dead; his body was removed to No. 102 West Fiftieth-street; Mr. Butts and another were with Hopson early in the evening, and later Butts was still with him and Mr. Larance; Hopson did not leave the saloon after coming in the second time; Tinney, Porter and, I think, Butts were near Hopson when he was struck with the umbrella; when Lyon bid the party good night I was about ten or twelve feet from them; I think he was struck with the umbrella once before Galvin reached the two, and once afterward; I saw no $5 bill in Hopson's hands.

William Goodwin, patrolman of the Second Precinct, being sworn, testified—Between nine and ten o'clock Friday evening, on the southwest corner of Fulton and South streets, I heard a noise like a pistol-shot report, but could not tell where it came from. About two minutes afterward John Petit beckoned to me from the sidewalk near Farrar & Lyon's. I went to the door of the saloon and saw Galvin holding Hopson; I took the latter by the collar, when Galvin told me to look out, he had a pistol in his hand; I took a pistol from him; it was a short four-barreled pistol; I then took Hopson to the Station-house, where I think he told the sergeant that he had been struck on the head twice with the umbrella, and had shot Lyon to defend himself.

Upon this evidence the case was submitted to the jury, and a verdict was shortly rendered that deceased had come to his death by a pistol-shot wound received at the hands of Robert W. Hopson, at No. 91 South-street, on Friday evening, Sept. 4, 1868.

Upon the rendition of this verdict, Mr. JOHN GRAHAM addressed the Coroner in behalf of the admission of the prisoner to bail. He said he did so at the request of the friends of HOPSON, who were very numerous, and he felt that there was no indecency in the application. True, the body of LYON yet remained unburied, and no one could realize more than he the terrible solemnity of the manner in which the deceased had come to his end, but consideration for the dead should not be allowed to jeopard the rights of the living. It would not be presumed, he claimed, that the prisoner could be considered guilty of murder in the first degree, and if not, then his offence was clearly bailable. When he should come before a petit jury he had a good and sufficient justification in self-defence, and there was a moral certainty that such jury would hold him blameless. If, however, he should be held to have committed a crime, it could only be adjudged as manslaughter in the third degree, which the statute defines to be the unnecessary slaying of another in the heat of passion with a deadly weapon. Mr. GRAHAM then proceeded to comment at length upon the testimony, in which he argued that the witnesses, GALVIN and PAWSON, were clearly prejudiced, and their evidence not trustworthy.

At the conclusion of Mr. GRAHAM's address Coroner KEENAN said he would consider the proposition to admit to bail, and would give an answer to-day, and that, meantime the prisoner would be committed. The prisoner was thereupon sent to the Tombs, and the inquest declared concluded.

The deceased was 39 years of age and was a man of great wealth and very extended acquaintance. He had been engaged in the liquor business in this City for many years, and for a long time at the place where he was killed.

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MARRIED.

ATWATER—DONALDSON.—On Thursday, Sept. 3, by Rev. A. McLean, Miss ELMIRA M. DONALDSON to THERON S. ATWATER, of No. 40 Whitehall-st.

BRUCE—WRIGHT.—At St. John's Church, Naperville, Ill., on Thursday, Sept. 3, by Right Rev. H. J. Whitehouse, Bishop of Illinois, assisted by Rev. Canon Knowles, of the Cathedral Church, Chicago, and Rev. James Taylor Chambers, Rector of the parish, THOMAS BRUCE, Esq., of Liverpool, England, to SARAH E., eldest daughter of James G. Wright, of Naperville, Ill., and niece of William P. Wright, of this City.

WOOD—NICHOLLS.—At Hoosac Falls, on Wednesday, Sept. 2, in St. Mark's Church, by Rev. Geo. H. Nicholls, WALTER A. WOOD to ELIZABETH WARREN, eldest daughter of the officiating clergyman.

DIED.

CHRISTMAS.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Sept. 6, at his residence, corner of 2d-place and Henry-st., Brooklyn, CHARLES CHRISTMAS, in the 77th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, Sept. 9, from Carist's Church, corner of Clinton and Harrison sts., at 3 o'clock.

DUNNEL.—Suddenly, at his residence, No. 51 St. Mark's-place, on Friday morning, Sept. 4, HENRY GALE DUNNEL, M. D., in the 64th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family, together with the medical faculty generally, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the 7th-st. M. E. Church near 3d-av., on Tuesday, Sept. 8, at 2 o'clock P. M.

FRASER.—On Friday, Sept. 4, JAMES ALEXANDER FRASER, aged 40 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this day, (Monday,) the 7th inst., at 2 P. M., from his brother-in-law's residence, No. 223 Wayne-st., Jersey City, N. J.

FIEDLER.—At Eatontown, N. J., on Thursday, Sept. 3, ERNEST CHARLES, only son of Edward Charles and Eliza Winthrop Fiedler, aged 7 months.

Funeral services at the residence of his grandfather, Charles Corville, No. 12 St. Mark's-place, on Monday, Sept. 7, at 3 P. M.

GAUTIER.—On Friday, Sept. 4, ELIZABETH, widow of Samuel Gautier, in the 80th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Monday, the 7th inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. R. T. Compton, No. 53 West 37th-st., New-York. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

KINGSLEY.—On Friday, Sept. 4, HOWARD CROSBY, only son of Norman W. and Alma W. Kingsley.

Funeral on Monday at 1 P. M., at No. 25 West 27th-st.

LEE.—On Sunday morning, Sept. 6, ABIGAL LEE, aged 93 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her late son-in-law, A. T. Baker, No. 84 Cranberry-st., Brooklyn, L. I., on Tuesday, Sept. 8, at 1 o'clock P. M.

LEROY.—At Newport, on Saturday, Sept. 5, JOHN BEDIGE LEROY, infant son of Stuyvesant and Pauline Leroy, aged 3 months and 20 days.

LYON.—Suddenly, on Friday evening, Sept. 4, HENRY C. LYON, in the 39th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LOCKE.—At Giens' Falls, N. Y., on Monday, Aug. 31, SHERIDAN F. LOCKE, aged 25 years.

MANUEL.—On Sunday, Sept. 6, JOHN OWENS MANUEL, in the 35th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at St. Ann's Church, 18th-st., near 5th-av., on Tuesday, Sept. 8, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. The members of Washington Lodge No. 21, F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend.

MANN.—Suddenly, at Auburn, N. Y., on Sunday, Sept. 6, ABIJAH MANN, Jr., of Brooklyn, in the 75th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MACKIE.—At Bergen Point, N. J., on Thursday, Sept. 3, CATHARINE GEORGIANA FRASER, wife of Robert Mackie, of New-York.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral at Trinity Church, New-York, on Monday, the 7th inst., at 1½ P. M. The pall-bearers will meet at the residence, Bergen Point. Train leaves foot of Liberty-st. at 10½ o'clock.

NELSON.—On Saturday morning, Sept. 5, HENRY NELSON, aged 72 years.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 161 East 32d-st., on Monday, the 7th inst., at 12½ o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

PENNINGTON.—On Thursday morning, Sept. 3, at Newark, N. J., WM. S. PENNINGTON, son of the late Gov. Pennington.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday at 2 P. M., from his late residence.

RAYMOND.—At Detroit, Mich., on Friday, Sept. 4, after a long and painful illness, JARVIS RAYMOND, formerly of Lima, Livingston County, N. Y., aged 72 years.

His remains were taken to Rochester for interment.

RAYMOND.—On Saturday morning, Sept. 5, at Gifford's, S. I., LUCY H., wife of S. K. Raymond.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at Gifford's Station, Staten Island Railroad, at 2½ o'clock on Monday, Sept. 7. Boat leaves foot of Whitehall-st. at 1 o'clock.

TREADWELL.—On Saturday, Sept. 5, WILLIE E., son of John R. and Agnes A. C. Treadwell, aged 3 years.

Funeral services on Tuesday, Sept. 8, at 2 P. M., at No. 56 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn.

VAN SICLEN.—At East New-York, L. I., on Saturday, Sept. 5, PHEBE WYCKOFF, infant daughter of A. H. W. and Gertrude C. Van Siclen, aged 5 months and 10 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her parents this (Monday) afternoon at 3 o'clock.

WEST.—In Brooklyn, Friday, Sept. 4, ALMENA DOLLNER WEST, youngest daughter of Wm. N. West, of Middletown, N. Y., aged 17 years and 1 day.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her uncle, H. Dollner, No. 177 Washington-av., on Monday, Sept. 7, at 2½ o'clock.

WILSON.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Friday, Sept. 4, after a long and painful illness, ELIZABETH, wife of Richard Wilson, in the 65th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, this day, (Monday,) Sept. 7, at 2 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Plainfield Depot on the arrival of the 12 o'clock New-Jersey Central Railroad train from New-York, foot of Liberty-st.

WOLFE.—Suddenly, on Saturday morning, Sept. 5, JOSEPH B. WOLFE, eldest son of N. H. Wolfe.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, No. 16 East 30th-st., on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALMOST MIRACULOUS.—WE SELDOM INDORSE a man in our editorial column—never, unless convinced that he is deserving, and to speak well of him will result in benefit to the public. It was with this idea that we call attention to the advertisement of Dr. J. A. SHERMAN, No. 697 Broadway, New-York, who is performing cures for Hernia, or Rupture, but little less than miraculous, and never before, to our knowledge, attempted or accomplished by any other surgeon. We have, with our own eyes, seen his cures—are acquainted with men he has brought to health from a living death, and do earnestly advise all who are afflicted to consult with or call upon him. A more meritorious physician does not live. The communication in this week's *Democrat* was handed in to us by George Hodges, a man whose life was saved and health restored by Dr. Sherman, as he gave abundant proof, and to it we call attention, knowing those afflicted will thank us if they seek relief and comfort.—*La Crosse Democrat.*

The following is the statement of Mr. Hodges alluded to in the foregoing article:

TERRIBLE SUFFERINGS FROM RUPTURE
AND
FINAL CURE
OF
MR. GEORGE HODGES.
READ HIS STATEMENT:

When a boy about nine years of age I became ruptured on both sides, and my parents, anxious for my welfare, sought the advice and aid of our family physician, who procured and adjusted me a truss, which I wore for some time under his supervision without being benefited by it. My parents then sought elsewhere, but to no purpose, for one truss after the other seemed to increase my trouble. When about 15 years of age it was my good fortune to visit London, where I hoped to find a suitable truss for my case; but there, too, I failed. I could obtain nothing I could wear that would retain it. The next opportunity I had was in this City, where I sought out the most celebrated truss vendors, among whom were the gentlemen to whom I shall hereafter allude, who, from a feeling of humanity, pride or profit, exhausted all their abilities in my behalf without any success.

I tried Dr. Riggs' Hard Rubber Truss, which was painful, without answering the purpose.

I applied to Dr. Gregory, No. 609 Broadway, who seemed to be quite alarmed when I showed him my case, and declared it to be the worst rupture that he had seen since he had been in New-York for the past 12 years, and after vainly trying on several of his "White's Patent Trusses," he gave me up, saying my case was a hopeless one, and if I didn't find some relief it would put me under ground in less than a year; that he could do nothing for me, wouldn't undertake to, and that if anybody did they would only take my money without doing me any good.

I called on Dr. Pomeroy, No. 553 Broadway, who arranged and fitted on several of his patent trusses with no better result. Notwithstanding he put on some with great pressure, they did not support my case, and he gave it up, remarking he did not think that I could find anything to do me any good; my rupture was so bad he did not see how I had managed to live so long with it.

After this my attention was directed to Dr. Marsh, of the Astor House, Vesey-st., and I called to see him. He tried on various trusses, which proved a failure. He then decided that his $20 radical-cure truss would do, but he would have to prepare one. I left his office feeling rather dubious, yet withal I returned in a day or two after, and Dr. Marsh went to work again as though he meant this time to conquer; but he soon dropped his courage, and with it my case, for his radical-cure truss, though adjusted, readjusted and adjusted again and again, was a failure; it could not retain my rupture, although it was applied with painful force. Dr. Marsh, on giving up my case, remarked, "You are in a critical condition; it's a wonder your rupture has not killed you long ago." I was again compelled to leave his office doubly disappointed and dejected in spirits. Lamenting my sad fate, yet not abandoning my efforts, a medical gentleman on whom I called advised me to see Dr. Sheldon, No. 710 Broadway, and I did so. Dr. Sheldon, after looking at my case, fixed together and put on several of his patent trusses, all of which failed to hold. He then, seemingly determined to govern my case, fixed up one with terrible pressure, which served a little better one way but worse another, for it seemed as though it would cut me in two in an hour. I could not possibly endure it longer. Dr. Sheldon said it was the best he could do; my case was a very bad one.

Receiving a circular of the Elastic Truss Company, No. 474 Broadway, which promised a good deal, I called there to see the Superintendent, Dr. Dike, who went at my case, strapping me unbearably tight without helping my rupture at all.

Having my attention called to a notice of Dr. E. B. Foote, Lexington-av., corner of 28th-st., I called to see him, but his attendant finding my rupture so bad would not undertake to do anything for it. This was indeed disheartening, and almost forced me to the conclusion that my life was inseparably linked with misery. But, as the sun looks brightest after the most terrific storm, so, after the most searching and unsuccessful trials for relief, the light of science burst upon me brightest through Dr. Sherman's illustrated circular, which casually fell into my hands; and yet, to have the assurance of its being a true light after all, as I may say, having endured a series of storms and gloomy forebodings, I determined to take the advice of Dr. Sayre, corner of 5th-av. and 30th-st., who, I have heard, was one of the most eminent surgeons of this City, before calling on Dr. Sherman, which I did, informing him at the same time of the failure of the persons heretofore alluded to. Dr. Sayre advised me by all means to go to Dr. Sherman and see what he could do, and to come back and let him see me after I got fixed.

This encouraging advice from Dr. Sayre fanned into a flame the spark of hope kindled in me when I first looked over Dr. Sherman's circular, and I went to his office, No. 697 Broadway, with a step of buoyancy which I had not felt before for years. When I arrived I found several before me, but I waited my turn and had my case examined. During the examination by Dr. Sherman I did not have the same feelings of dread and fear come upon me that I had when Dr. Marsh, Dr. Gregory and others examined me, which circumstance tended further to strengthen my faith in the opinion that I had at last fortunately found some one equal to the task of relieving me. Subsequent to the examination Dr. Sherman gave a more favorable opinion than any of the other parties to whom I had applied, and expressed himself in such sanguine terms that I put myself in his hands, and am now, and have been since that day, a new man, capable of taking the most active exercise without any inconvenience whatever from my rupture. I am now, practically, a sound man, and expect soon to be in point of fact.

As Dr. Sayre requested me to call and let him see what Dr. Sherman did for me, I stepped in at his office, after proving Dr. Sherman's method a few days ago, to let him know that I was doing well. He examined me, and was very much pleased, expressing his satisfaction in very strong terms of praise, adding, "When I first saw your rupture I was afraid that you would not be able to find anything to do you any good."

The way that I have been treated since my rupture first appeared, by the numerous persons who have attempted to relieve me, in view of the relief that I have recently received from Dr. Sherman, forces me to the conclusion that it is not the incurability of rupture, but the bad treatment by injurious pressure the ruptured patient receives which fastens to him this curse for life, or hurls him with the horrors of strangulated rupture to a premature grave.

That the reader may the more fully realize the horrible condition that I was in when I placed myself in the hands of Dr. Sherman, I would recommend him to see my photographs, taken by order of Dr. Sherman before and after treatment, which may be seen at his office.

GEORGE HODGES,
Thirtieth-st., near Sixth-av., N. Y.

Dr. SHERMAN can be consulted daily at his office, No. 697 Broadway, corner of 4th-st. Call or send with two postage-stamps for photographic circular of cases before and after cure.

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The Pulmonic Syrup makes good rich blood. All three of these medicines are required at the same time. This is the only way to cure Consumption. A patient must begin to grow in flesh before matter will ripen in the lungs and heal them up.

Dr. Schenck will be professionally at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, Sept. 15, and at No. 35 Hanover-st., Boston, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16; also every SATURDAY, at his Principal Office, No. 15 North 6th-st., corner of Commerce-st., Philadelphia, Penn., from 9 to 3.

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Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW-YORK, PUBLISH THIS WEEK:

I. *On Tuesday.*

VOL. II. OF DRAPER'S CIVIL WAR. History of the American Civil War. By JOHN WILLIAM DRAPER, M. D., LL.D., Professor of Chemistry and Physiology in the University of New-York; Author of "A Treatise on Human Physiology," "A History of the Intellectual Development of Europe," &c., &c. In Three Volumes. 8vo, Cloth, $3 50 per Vol.

With a fluent eloquence, a vast array of facts, a lucid arrangement and an argumentative skill, the problem of the civil war is solved as an event born of numerous antecedent causes; its principles are laid bare, and we have what cannot fail to heal and harmonize—because to enlighten and elevate—a philosophical history of the Southern Rebellion.—*Boston Transcript.*

Dr. Draper is an admirable writer of history. He aims to search beneath the surface of things, to deal with the deeper and hidden causes of national prosperity and national disaster. Dr. Draper's idea of history is the true one, and in carrying it out he shows that he has been a careful and laborious student, an acute observer, and a dispassionate judge. Philosophical breadth of view, and perfect impartiality in presenting facts, are among the qualifications which should be demanded of him who presumes to write history; and these are certainly possessed in a high degree by Dr. Draper.—*Citizen.*

One of the most valuable contributions, if not the most valuable, yet made to the literature of the great struggle.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

II. *On Wednesday.*

BULWER'S PROSE WORKS. Miscellaneous Prose Works of EDWARD BULWER, LORD LYTTON. In Two Volumes. 12mo, Cloth, $3 50.

Few books are likely to be more generally popular during the present season than the miscellaneous works of a statesman, essayist, poet and novelist whose reputation has scarcely for a moment been dimmed by the rise of some of the most brilliant stars of literature, at a time when his fame as a writer had already well nigh reached its zenith.—*Athenæum.*

III. *On Thursday.*

THE OPIUM HABIT. The Opium Habit, with Suggestions as to the Remedy. 12mo, Cloth, $1 75.

The writer and compiler of the volume has been himself a victim to the habit which he describes, having eaten more than half a hundred weight of the drug, and continued in its uninterrupted use for more than fifteen years. He emancipated himself by a short but painful struggle of six weeks, in which he proceeded from 80 grains a day by diminished doses to its entire abandonment. The story which he tells is interesting without being at all sensational; it is minute enough without being tedious, and its moral lessons of hope and perseverance are none the less impressive from the fact that there is not any attempt to state or enforce them. There is no cant nor preaching in the story, and but very little in the selections which follow it; the author judging wisely enough that the facts preach loudly and forcibly enough, and that to the great majority of opium-eaters their own reflections furnish more preaching than they care to hear or can consent to indorse.—*Nation.*

IV. *On Friday.*

RANDALL'S POPULAR EDUCATION. First Principles of Popular Education and Public Instruction. By S. S. RANDALL, Superintendent of Public Schools of the City of New-York. 12mo, Cloth, $1 50.

*** This work is offered to the public as the result of nearly thirty years' experience in the practical administration of the systems of public instruction in the City and State of New-York. During the first half of the period, as fellow-laborer with HORACE MANN and HENRY BARNARD, and sitting at the feet of such men as JOHN A. DIX, JOHN C. SPENCER, SAMUEL YOUNG, and CHRISTOPHER MORGAN, in the State Department, the author could scarcely fail of imbibing the great central truths pertaining to popular education and the fundamental principles upon which it should rest. Fourteen years of unremitting labor as Superintendent of the Public Schools of the City of New-York have not only served to deepen and strengthen the principles thus acquired, but have suggested many methods of carrying them into successful execution, which could be clearly developed only under such auspices as this great Metropolis has afforded.—*Extract from Preface.*

V. *On Saturday.*

ANNIE THOMAS' DOWER HOUSE. The Dower House. By ANNIE THOMAS, Author of "Playing for High Stakes," "Denis Donne," "On Guard," "Theo. Leigh," "Played Out," "Called to Account," "Walter Goring," &c. 8vo., Paper, 50 cents.

Abounds in some exquisite descriptions of human life, which to our mind constitute it one of the most agreeable novels which has come from the pen of the author.—*London Review.*

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WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

POLITICAL.

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT
GRANT AND COLFAX CAMPAIGN CLUB.

A public meeting of this Club will be held at the Headquarters, No. 233d-av., THIS (Monday) EVENING.

HON. GEORGE H. ANDREWS

and others will address the meeting.

A GLEE CLUB will be in attendance.

Gen. JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY, President.

MAHLON S. DUNHAM, } Secretaries.
FRANK S. CANTRELL, }

CENTRAL GRANT CLUB.—A MEETING of this Club will be held at headquarters on THIS (Monday) EVENING at 8 o'clock. By order.

R. F. ANDREWS, Chairman.

JOHN J. SHAW, } Secretaries.
GEO. H. SHELDON, }

THE GRANT AND COLFAX CAMPAIGN Club of the Eighteenth Assembly District will open their Reading Room, at No. 464 3d-av., on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 7. Good speakers will be present.

E. C. JOHNSON, President.

SAMUEL M. COX, Secretary.
WM. MCQUAIDE, Superintendent of Reading Room.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT BOYS IN BLUE meet THIS EVENING at headquarters, No. 186 3d-av.

Capt. M. CREGAN, President.

J. HAMILTON TOOHIG, } Secretaries.
ALFRED BUGBIE, }

POLITICAL NOTICE.—WE, THE UNDERsigned, have on hand the largest stock of Bunting Flags to be found in the country, all of our own manufacture. ANNIN & CO., No. 99 and 101 Fulton-st., N. Y.

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NATIONAL MECHANICS & FARMERS' BANK OF ALBANY.

Notice is hereby given that a vote of the shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of this Association to go into liquidation and be closed, has been taken, and that this Association is closing up its affairs accordingly. And the holders of the notes of this Association and other creditors thereof are hereby notified to present said notes and other claims against this Association for payment at the banking house of said Association in the City of Albany.

By order of the Board of Directors.
DUDLEY OLCOTT, Cashier.
Dated ALBANY, Aug. 4, 1868.

This Bank will be reorganized as a State institution, and will continue business as usual.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1868.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE Illinois Central Railroad Company will, on the 1st day of October next, pay its seven per cent. Construction Bonds for one thousand dollars each, numbered from three thousand and one to four thousand (3,001 to 4,000) inclusive, with twenty (20) per cent. added to the principal thereof, upon their surrender at its office in the City of New-York; and it doth hereby name the 1st day of October, 1868, as the time when the principal of said bonds shall be paid, after which day interest upon said $1,000 bonds, numbered 3,001 to 4,000, will cease.
By order of the Board of Directors.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, MAY 27, 1868.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870:

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of $1,000 each at any time before the 1st day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing 7 per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having 25 years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity in accordance with their tenor. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
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BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

NO. 61 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1868.

THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTION OR by-law of the Directors of the Elmira, Jefferson and Canandaigua Railroad Company is published, as required by law:

"The annual Stockholders meetings for the election of Directors shall be hereafter held on the first Monday of October in each year."

And notice is hereby given that, pursuant to such resolution and by-law, an election for thirteen Directors of the said Elmira, Jefferson and Canandaigua Railroad Company will be held at the office of Clarkson N. Potter, Esq., No. 61 Wall-st., New-York, on the first MONDAY (5th day) of October next. The polls will open at noon and remain open for one hour.
JAMES P. LOWREY, Secretary.

GENERAL OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of seventeen Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the offices of this Company on the 13th day of October next, at 11 o'clock A. M. The polls will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and close at 2 o'clock P. M. on that day. The transfer books, closed this day, will be opened on the 14th day of October, 1868.
By order. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL OIL COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 241 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Trustees, &c., will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 15th of September, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from this date to the 16th of September, 1868. By order,
E. C. STURGES, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Written offers may be made to the undersigned, at his office, No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock noon the 29th day of September, 1868, for the purchase by him of the above-described bonds, by the application of the Sinking Fund set apart by the said Company for that purpose, and now amounting to $25,000.
S. J. TILDEN, Trustee.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S GREEN BAY EXTENSION BONDS.—Written offers may be made to the undersigned, at his office, No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock noon on the 29th day of September, 1868, for the purchase by him of the above described bonds, by the application of the Sinking Fund set apart by the said Company for that purpose, and now amounting to $3,000.
S. J. TILDEN, Trustee.

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 57 BROADWAY. NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1868.

THE COUPONS DUE SEPT. 1 FROM the Income Bonds of the Columbus and Indiana Central Railway Company will be paid on and after that date, less Government tax, upon presentation at the St. Nicholas Bank. B. E. SMITH, President.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Mt. Carbon Coal and Railroad Company, and the election of directors, will be held in the City of New York, at the of office Grant & Son, No. 33 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Oct. 6, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon.
JOHN CHILD, Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage at 7 per cent. for three or five years, on New-York and Brooklyn property, in sums over $3,000.
CALLENDER, LAURENCE & CO., No. 30 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.
WILL REMOVE IN A FEW DAYS TO NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 5, 1868—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881	113½	....	5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. & July	108⅝	108⅞
Coupon, 1881	114	114⅜	5-20 Coupon, '67	108⅝	108⅞
5-20 Reg., '62	108½	....	5-20 Coupon, '68	108¾	109
5-20 Coupon, '62	113½	113¾	10-40 Registered	104	....
5-20 Coupon, '64	109⅜	109⅝	10-40 Coupon	105	105⅛
5-20 Coupon, '65	111¼	111½	Gold	144½	144⅝

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS
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We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
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STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

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THE EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S Office, Nos. 23 and 25 Nassau-st.; organized under special charter from the State of New-York.
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FLETCHER WESTRAY, of Westray, Gibbs & Hardcastle, New-York;
NICHOLAS MICKLES, New-York.
OFFICERS:
A. G. CURTIN, President.
N. MICKLES, Vice-President.
GEORGE CONANT, Secretary.
GEORGE ELLIS, (Cashier National Bank Commonwealth,) Treasurer.
Hon. A. K. McCLURE, Philadelphia, Solicitor.

The Chinese Government having (through Hon. Anson Burlingame) conceded to this Company the privilege of connecting the great seaports of the Empire by submarine electric telegraph cable, we propose commencing operations in China, and laying down a line of 900 miles at once between the following ports, viz.:

	Population.
Canton	1,000,000
Macao	60,000
Hong-Kong	250,000
Swatow	200,000
Amoy	250,000
Foo-Chow	1,250,000
Wan-Chu	300,000
Ningpo	400,000
Hang-Chean	1,200,000
Shanghae	1,000,000
Total	5,910,000

These ports have a foreign commerce of $900,000,000, and an enormous domestic trade, beside which, we have the immense internal commerce of the Empire, radiating from these points, through its canals and navigable rivers.

The cable being laid, this Company propose erecting land lines, and establishing a speedy and trustworthy means of communication, which must command there, as everywhere else, the communications of the Government, of business, and of social life, especially in China. She has no postal system, and her only means now of communicating information is by couriers on land and by steamers on water.

The Western World knows that China is a very large country, in the main densely peopled; but few yet realize that she contains more than a third of the human race. The latest returns made to her central authorities for taxing purposes, by the local magistrates, make her population FOUR HUNDRED AND FOURTEEN MILLIONS; and this is more likely to be under than over the actual aggregate. Nearly all of these who are over ten years old not only can but do read and write. Her civilization is peculiar, but her literature is as extensive as that of Europe. China is a land of teachers and traders; and the latter are exceedingly quick to avail themselves of every proffered facility for procuring early information. It is observed in California that the Chinese make great use of the telegraph, though it there transmits messages in English alone. To-day great numbers of fleet steamers are owned by Chinese merchants, and used by them exclusively for the transmission of early intelligence. If the telegraph we propose, connecting all their great seaports, were now in existence, it is believed that its business would pay its cost within the first two years of its successful operation, and would steadily increase thereafter.

No enterprise commends itself as in a greater degree remunerative to capitalists and to our whole people. It is of vast national importance commercially, politically and evangelically.

Shares of this Company, to a limited number, may be obtained at $50 each, $10 payable down, $15 on the 1st of November, and $25 payable in monthly installments of $2 50 each, commencing Dec. 1, 1868, on application to Messrs. BOOKSTAVER, THAYER & SLOSSON, No. 10 Wall-st., New-York.
THE NATIONAL BANK COMMONWEALTH, New-York.
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Messrs. JAY COOKE & CO., Washington, D. C.
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THE SYRACUSE CITY BANK, Syracuse, N. Y.
Messrs. CHAS. F. CHASE & CO., Baltimore, Md.
Messrs. DONAHOE, KELLY & CO., San Francisco, Cal.
W. R. HIGBY, Esq., Pequonnock National Bank, Bridgeport, Conn.
H. H. ORMSBEE, Manufacturers' Insurance Company, Providence, R. I.
W. H. MORSE, American Express Company, Schenectady, N. Y.
And at the office of the Company,
Nos. 23 and 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY.

CONSOLIDATED SINKING FUND MORTGAGE BONDS, due 1st November, 1900; SEVEN per cent. interest payable 1st May and 1st November at the FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

The undersigned is authorized to offer for sale a few of the above described bonds.
R. G. ROLSTON, President, No. 26 Exchange-place.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 7, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE bond and stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 353 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio, on THURSDAY, Oct. 8, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M. The transfer-books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M., on the 19th day of September, until 10 o'clock A. M. on the 12th day of October.
E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE SELMA AND MERIDIAN RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1868.

THE PLAN OF ORGANIZATION AND of agreement of the mortgage bondholders, creditors and stockholders of the Selma and Meridian Railroad Company, is now open for subscribers at the banking house of
MESSRS. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 27 Pine-st., and will be closed on the 18th of October next, after which date parties not subscribers as bondholders, creditors and stockholders will be excluded from its benefits. D. B. SAFFORD, Secretary.

DRAFTS DRAWN BY THE MINERS' NATIONAL BANK, Salt Lake, on Isett, Kerr & Co., New-York City, will be paid on presentation at the Ocean National Bank.
WM. KICKADDEN, President.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1868.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. and Government tax has this day been declared by the Directors, payable on demand, on and after the 13th inst. A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., COR. OF LAIGHT.
OPEN DAILY FROM 10 TO 3 O'CLOCK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $5,173,918 95.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Interest, 6 per cent. on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Open daily from 10 to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST (free from Government tax) paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of FISK, BRADFORD & COMPANY, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign the firm name in liquidation. JAMES FISK, JR.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1868. W. B. BRADFORD.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HITHERTO existing between the subscribers under the firm name of I. W. PRATT & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. I. W. PRATT.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1868. GEO. C. BATTERMAN.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.—The annual meeting for election of Board of Officers will be held MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 7, at 8 o'clock, at No. 288 4th-av.
GEORGE W. HERBERT, Secretary.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

UNION DAILY PRAYER MEETING in Canal-st. Church, No. 17 Greene-st., near Canal, THIS DAY at 12 M. Seats free. All welcome.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS, FROM 10 to 100 horse power, cheaper than any other house in the City. Inquire at Phoenix Iron Works, corner of Jane and West sts.

INSTRUCTION.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.
A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: CLASSICAL, MODERN LANGUAGES, ELEMENTARY, MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH STUDIES AND NATURAL SCIENCE. Classes are also formed in MUSIC, DRAWING, FENCING and ELOCUTION. Lectures upon NATURAL HISTORY, CHEMISTRY, ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY. A THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED MILITARY DEPARTMENT, RIDING SCHOOL, WITH WELL-TRAINED HORSES, GYMNASIUM, &c. Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 15.
BENJAMIN, GILMAN & ALLEN, Principals.

BERNARD FRENCH INSTITUTE,
NOS. 55, 57, 59 AND 61 WEST 33D-ST.,
Between 5th and 6th avs.,
Reopens MONDAY, Sept. 21.

Modern languages, Classics, Mathematics, pure and mixed, &c., &c. A limited number of young gentlemen admitted in the family of the Principal. For circulars address Prof. A. BERNARD, No. 225 West 23d-st.

GARDNER INSTITUTE—ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d st., New-York, re-opens Sept. 22. Prof. W. F. de Haas will teach the classes in object drawing and painting.
Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 820 Broadway, New-York;
Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., cor. of State, Brooklyn,
WILL REOPEN TUESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1868.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.

Every branch of music taught, privately or in classes, by the most competent masters, at moderate prices.

Instruction also in the modern languages.

Circulars at the music-stores of Wm. A. Pond & Co., G. Schirmer, Ditson & Co., S. T. Gordon, Jordens & Martens, Dachauer & Villanova, and at the Conservatory.

LESPINASSE'S
FORT WASHINGTON BOARDING SCHOOL,
170th-st. and Kingsbridge-road.

French the language of the school. Graduating courses for modern languages, mathematics and commercial studies. Nine resident teachers, viz.: Two English, one Spanish, one German, one mathematical and one classical teacher and three French. Circulars No. 183 Broadway, Milhau's drug-store; No. 701, Schirmer's; No. 913, Leroy's drug-store. Reopens Sept. 15.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.

Combines in an unusual degree the choicest home influences with a thorough and accomplished education.

For circulars, address
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 2 West 43d-st., will open Sept. 21. Mrs. WHITE will be at home Sept. 7, until which time address No. 1 Irving-place. References—Rt. Rev. Thomas F. Davis, S. C.; Mr. Wm. H. Appleton, N. Y.; Prof. Henry, Smithsonian Institute, Washington; Prof. Bartlett, West Point Military Academy, and others as per circular.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

"AMER. SCHOOL INSTITUTE,"

Founded 1855, has unrivaled facilities for aiding all who seek good teachers, and for representing teachers wanting positions. See circulars. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 14 Bond-st.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
Nos. 367, 369, 371 West 23d-st.
A DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL for both sexes, With GYMNASIUM, DANCING HALL and KINDERGARTEN, reopens TUESDAY, SEPT. 8.
H. GERCKE, R. F. HEUMANN, E. KOESSLY.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 28. Applications for circulars or admission of pupils can be made by letter as above. Mrs. Hoffman will return to the City on Sept. 20.

MISS HAVENS

Will reopen her French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., (Murray Hill,) Sept. 17. Applications addressed as above will receive her prompt attention.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE.
DEAR BOYS:
TROUBLE BEGINS SEPT. 15.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

MRS. WILLIAMS'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 28 West 39th-st., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 24. Letters addressed as above.

HACKENSACK INSTITUTE.
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Location of unequaled beauty; will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. For further information address J. MORGAN, Principal, Hackensack, N. J.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School, at No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., will be re-opened WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Applications for pupils may be addressed as above. Circulars sent on request.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.

The Fall term will commence Sept. 17. Charges reduced to $360 per annum for board and English tuition. Address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, President.

PROF. I. S. DAVISON DEVOTES HIMSELF to the education of a few youth of both sexes. Term begins Sept. 14, at his residence, No. 59 Hunter-st., corner Gates-av., Brooklyn, N. Y., where circulars may now be obtained. Four Misses will be received into the family, sharing all advantages with his son and daughters. Private tuition during the Summer. Refers to Drs. T. L. Cuyler, J. E. Rockwell, J. T. Duryea, M. S. Hutton, Messrs. David M. Stone, Curtis L. North and Cyrus W. Field.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 14. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway. Four pupils received into the family of the Principal at Washington Heights, twenty minutes by rail from the City. Terms $600.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' BOARDING and Day School, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 21. The class for boys under twelve connected with this school will reopen same date at No. 68 West 11th-st. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Scribner's and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

NEW-PALTZ ACADEMY.—BOYS THOROUGHLY prepared for college and business; instruction given in all English branches, modern languages, mathematics and music. Apply for circulars to Dr. H. M. BAUSCHER, New-Paltz, Ulster County, N. Y.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING-SCHOOL for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 23. The members of this institution receive the personal attention of the Principals. Special provision is made for the practical acquisition of the French language.

OAK GROVE SEMINARY, NOW LINDEN Hill, at Orange, N. J., near St. Mark's Church, will commence its tenth school year Sept. 12. Grounds spacious and high. Boys enjoy home comforts with rare advantages. Number limited to 12. No day scholars. Address PRINCIPAL, Post box No. 152, Orange, N. J.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Florida, Orange County, N. Y.—This institution offers superior advantages. Number limited to 25. A few vacancies to fill. Send for a catalogue.
T. H. SCHRIVER, A. M.

MISS FRASER'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 44 West 46th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22. French by Mme. Gibert. Circulars at Mr. Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

THE MISSES HOWLAND'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 East 35th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention. Miss Howland will be in town from Sept. 10.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE—AT ENGLEwood, N. J.—An English and French School for young ladies. The Fall term will commence on Sept. 16. Boarding pupils limited to eight. For information address Rev. T. G. WALL, Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, NO. 102 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.—Fall Term will commence Sept. 16. Communications may be addressed to either of the Principals, MISS CLARA C. HARRISON or MISS MARY A. RANNEY.

A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOTH SEXES.—Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, N. Y.—Term opens Sept. 7. Normal class, tuition free. For catalogues, address
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.—MR. LEGGETT'S Classical French and English School will be reopened Sept. 21. Circulars may be obtained in the store, or of the Principal, No. 224 East 10th-st.

MISS STILLMAN'S SEMINARY, 1,533 Fulton-st., near Bedford-av., Brooklyn. This boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen Sept. 16. Place unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made, personally or by letter.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Refitted. Fall term begins Sept. 8.
S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, Conn., will open Oct. 1. For circulars, apply to D. Appleton & Co., New-York, or B. Williams, Stamford, Conn.

MISS JAUDON'S DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES will reopen at No. 56 7th-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

AARON ROND'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English school will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14, at No. 1,267 Broadway.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children, No. 352 West 29th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their School at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square, on THURSDAY, the 24th of September.

CLAREMONT HOME INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Bergen, N. J.—Opens Sept. 10.
Rev. S. H. BATTIN, Principal.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS—BOYS, 604 6th-av., near 36th-st.; Girls, 66 W. 36th-st.; reopens Sept. 14. Miss E. M. COE, Principal, 66 W. 36th-st.

MISS BEAN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 110 West 42d-st., reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS, at Lakeville, Litchfield County, Conn. Send to Rev. GEORGE R. HOWELL, Principal, for circular.

MISS BALLOWS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

MOTHER-HOME-CULTURE—FOR LITtle Children. Reference, Mr. CONANT, 508 Broad'y.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

No. 40 South Washington-square, (GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal,) opens its twenty-sixth academic year Sept. 14, 1868. Progress of pupils (of all ages preparing for business or colleges) rapid, and terms reasonable. Catalogues at the Institute and leading book stores.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.,
Will reopen Sept. 7.

The circular of the school will be found in the advertising columns of *Harper's Monthly* for September.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE,
NOS. 48, 50 AND 52 EAST 24TH-ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. Fourteenth year.

Will open on MONDAY, Sept. 21. Pupils prepared for West Point, Naval Academy, college and business. Complete instruction in English studies, German, Spanish and French, which is the language of the school at large. Primary department for young boys, gymnasium, &c. See prospectus for all details and names of pupils, over two hundred.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

INSTITUTION FOR YOUNG LADIES;
NO. 149 MADISON-AV., COR. 32D-ST., NEW-YORK.

MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER'S PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will open Sept. 21. Thorough instruction in English and French. Mr. and Mrs. C. are French, have taught thirteen years in this country, and wish to establish a *substantial*, not a fashionable, school. Circulars at Lockwood's, 411 Broadway; Christern's, 863 Broadway, and at the school.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 111 EAST 36TH-ST.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

THE YALE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEW-YORK CITY,

Fits for Harvard, Dartmouth, Brown, Amherst, Wesleyan, Columbia or Princeton, but especially for YALE. Opens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, at the Yale School Rooms, new Gilsey Building, No. 1,193 Broadway, corner of 28th-st. Principal, HENRY M. COLTON, M. A., with credentials from Yale College, and ample City references.

For circular, information or interview, address at "Coleman House." Interviews, 8 to 9 A. M.; 7 to 8 P. M.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that they will reopen their Boarding and Day School, at Nos. 9 and 10 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st., Sept. 24.

Applications for the admission of pupils to be made either personally or by letter to No. 10 Gramercy Park.

MRS. GRUGAN,

Successor to Mrs. J. W. Bligh, begs to announce that her School for Young Ladies, conducted on the same system which was so successful under her predecessor, will open at No. 50 West 17th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

Applications for circulars or admission of pupils, can be made at the above address, either personally or by letter.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 25 East 21st-st.

will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on Sept. 1. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY.
MISS C. E. FERRIS

will open a school for young ladies at No. 302 West 34th-st., on Sept. 15. Applications may be made at No. 108 East 12th-st. Circulars at Bedford's drug-store, No. 769 6th-av., and at A. D. F. Randolph's, 9th-st. and Broadway.

WM. MASON & THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

No. 129 Fifth-avenue, near 20th-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14. Classes now forming. Circulars forwarded. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

MISS OLSSEN'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 278 4TH-AV.,
will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

REV. CHARLES F. DOWD, A. M., FOR the last eight years Principal of the "North Granville Ladies' Seminary," has recently bought the "Temple Grove Ladies' Seminary," in Saratoga, N. Y., where he has enlarged accommodations and very complete facilities for educating young ladies in both the solid and ornamental branches. The expenses for board and tuition in the solid studies will be $330 per year.

The year will begin Sept. 15. For particulars address the Principal, or HENRY M. DOWD, Agent.
SARATOGA, N. Y., July 16, 1868.

IRVINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, IRvington, on the Hudson, 23 miles from New-York—a French, English, classical and commercial school for boys—will reopen on the 15th of September. The course of studies embraces all the ordinary English branches, including book-keeping. The French is the language of the school. The German and Spanish are taught daily and practically. For circulars, address A. BOURSAUD, Principal.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers. For circulars apply to
JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR Young Gentlemen, 37 West 33d-st.—E. FEZANDIE, Director.—Day and boarding pupils; modern languages, classical, scientific, commercial and primary departments; preparation to College, West Point, Navy and Mining schools. Reopening on Sept. 15.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE.—BOARDING School for boys. Location of unequaled beauty and healthfulness. Thorough preparation for College, business, or professional schools. Instructors able and experienced. Discipline strict and efficient. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Seminary-place, Newburgh, N. Y.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, NO. 101 (old No. 69) West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av.—Rev. HENRY B CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector (successor to GEO. P. QUACKENBOS, LL. D.) The forty-ninth annual session commences on MONDAY, Sept. 14, 1868. Boys fitted for college or for business. Circulars at Clark & Maynard's, No. 5 Barclay-st.; Carter & Bros., No. 530 Broadway, and at the School.

MR. DUANE S. EVERSON, FOR FOUR years classical tutor in Columbia College, will reopen Sept. 16, at No. 1,182 Broadway, near 28th-st., the Select English Classical and Mathematical School for Boys, lately under the charge of Mr. R. P. Jenks. Numbers limited. For circulars apply at the school or at Randolph's, Sheldon's, Lockwood's or Hastie's bookstores.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEW-Haven, Conn.; limited to ten pupils. Fall term will begin Sept. 15; JOHN E. LOVELL, Principal. Testimonials from Rev. Dr. Buddington, Rev. Dr. Bacon, Rev. H. W. Beecher, Prof. Silliman, Prof. Dana, Gov. English, Bishop Williams and others. Send for circular.

THE SUBSCRIBER INTENDING, ON the 18th of October, to take six young gentlemen into his family, at Deerfield, Mass., and having five already engaged, wishes one more to complete the number. For particulars and terms, apply at No. 20 West 28th-st., between the hours of 8 and 10 A. M.
RICHARD P. JENKS.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teach book-keeping practically. They also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen. Gentlemen can secure private rooms, day or evening.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 21. Circulars can be obtained at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Christern's, No. 863 Broadway, and Miss W. can be seen at her residence after Sept. 15.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.—The eighteenth year of this Boarding and Day School for young ladies will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14. For circulars, apply at No. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn, New-York.
CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.

MISS WALSH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH School for young ladies, No. 32 East 28th-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 21. Four young ladies received as members of the family circle, in which French and Italian are spoken.

MOUNTAIN VIEW ACADEMY, AT HIGHland Falls, N. Y., 1¾ miles south of West Point; a pleasant home, with thorough instruction for a limited number of boys; reopens Sept. 14. G. H. CARSWELL, Principal.

HAUTE RIVER, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A French and English Family School will reopen Sept. 28, 1868. Superior advantages for older pupils to pursue a special course; also, for drawing and painting.
CAROLINE W. HORTON, Principal.

N. W. STARR'S COMMERCIAL AND Collegiate Institute, (recently of Yonkers, N. Y.) New-Canaan, Conn., reopens Sept. 1. Direct communication with New-York by rail—distance forty-two miles.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL—NEAR Peekskill, N. Y., reopens Sept. 15. Principal, CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel, Oxford. Unsurpassed advantages for the healthy education of boys.

LINWOOD INSTITUTE, ON THE PALISADES, at Coytesville, Bergen County, N. J., a first-class family boarding-school for boys and girls. Apply to WILLIAM TRAVIS, Principal, Fort Lee Post Office, N. J.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies and children, combining thorough and systematic education, with home care and training. Reopens Sept. 9. For circulars, address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

ST. MARY'S CONVENT, HOCHELAGA, Montreal. Term begins Sept. 7. French the language of the institution. Musical Professors among the best in America. Parlor boarders received. For circulars apply to WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS will reopen her French and English Day-school for young ladies, at No. 106 West 42d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR FIFTEEN boys in suburbs of Hartford, Conn. Terms, $350. Apply to Rev. E. D. G. PRIME, D. D., office New-York *Observer*, or to Principals, I. & J. BIRD.

MAPLE HALL.—PROF. ANDREU'S FEMALE Seminary, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 7.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR A few young ladies in Fishkill, N. Y. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, Rev. W. PECK.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
NO. 327 AND 329 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK.
Reopens MONDAY, Sept. 14.

Principals—Rev. G. W. BACON, M. D. LL. B., RICHARD S. BACON, M. D. LL. B. Assisted by a full corps of competent teachers. Instruction in all branches and no extra charges. Circulars at the school.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE.
NOS. 487, 489, 491 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK.

This institution will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 16.

Applications for admission, made either in person or by letter, will be received at the College after Sept. 1.

The examination of candidates for entrance to either the regular or the partial course, will take place on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 14, 15 and 16, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Latin, Greek, French and German form a constant and prominent part of the regular course, and are included in the general rates of tuition.

Full particulars of the English, Mathematical and Scientific department, and those of Music and Art, may be found in the College catalogue.

The academic and preparatory schools will open at the same time as the College.

Students who desire board can be received into the family of Mrs. Jackson, a leading teacher, in the immediate vicinity of the College. Early application is desirable, as the number of boarders is limited.
H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.

A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 23. Address Rev. GEORGE D. WILDES, M. A., Rector of Christ Church, Riverdale. Prospectus at D. APPLETON & CO'S., No. 90 Grand-st., New-York.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NO. 161 5TH-AV., AND 937 BROADWAY,
Corner 22d-st., opens Sept. 14—Thirteenth year.

Rooms spacious, light, airy, high-ceiled and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Within two years 14 have entered college—7 Columbia, 3 Yale, 2 Harvard, 1 Williams, 1 Troy Polytechnic. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired. Attendance 130.

This year's patrons of from 3 to 12 years' standing:

H. M. Alexander,	Geo. E. Hawes,	Dan. L. Schanck,
A. M. Allerton,	Josh. J. Henry,	Robert Schell,
John Auchincloss,	Clement Jewett,	Henry Shaw,
John S. Boyd,	Calvin E. Knox,	John Sherwood,
Josiah H. Burton,	Charles Lamson,	Cyrus A. Smith,
Natn W. Chater,	L. Lockwood,	Gilbert M. Speir,
Jos. M. Cooper,	Theo. McNamee,	Ferdinand Stagg,
Kenny Couillard,	Dr. T. M. Markoe,	Geo. P. Trigg,
Henry Day,	Henry Meyer,	A. S. Underhill,
Wm. A. Hadden,	Wm. Morrison,	H. C. Van Vorst,
Oliver Harriman,	James L. Phipps,	Ralph Wells.

ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The Fall and Winter term of PACKARD'S ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL will be commenced on
MONDAY, SEPT. 14,
at his splendid apartments, in the Mortimer Building, No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st. This institution is new in design and scope, and is intended to supply a want long felt in the community for the practical education of boys and young men in the rudimental of English branches. The object system, under a thoroughly trained and experienced teacher, will be adopted. Boys of 10 years old and upward admitted. Terms reasonable. Call at rooms or send for circular.
S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The usual exercises will be resumed as follows:

In the Grammar School	Sept. 7
In the Department of Science and Letters	Sept. 16
In the School of Civil Engineering	Sept. 16
In the School of Art	Sept. 21
In the School of Law	Oct. 1
In the School of Medicine	Oct. 12
In the School of Practical Chemistry	Oct. 12

Catalogues and circulars at the University.

Examinations for admission to the Department of Science and Letters will take place on Tuesday, the 15th September, at 9½ A. M., in the Council-room.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.
UNIVERSITY, WASHINGTON-SQUARE EAST.

THE MISSES HOPKINS'
English and French School for young ladies,
NO. 165 WEST 45TH-ST., a few doors east of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 22. The number of Teachers has been increased, and the Classes will be conducted on the same plan of *Individual* Instruction which has hitherto characterized the school.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. For full information see circular. Address as above.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av. will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 8.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN,
No. 13 East 49th-st.,

Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. Applications for pupils may be made at the above address, during the vacation, either personally or by letter.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY.

Location unequaled for healthfulness and beauty. Ten able and experienced resident Professors. Boys thoroughly prepared for college or business. For circulars address E. CLEVELAND, A. M., Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, N. J.

IDLEWILD.
HOME OF THE LATE N. P. WILLIS.

French and English Boarding School for young ladies will reopen, Sept. 23. Address Miss M. LAMMOND, Principal, Moodna Post Office.

BOYS' SCHOOL.

Mr. TYNG'S School, at No. 907 Broadway, for the careful training of a few lads in the elements of English, French and classical study, reopens in September.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE.—No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Civil and mechanical engineering, full courses, including field practice and office work. Degrees [B. S.] and [C. E.] are conferred. Preparatory courses given. Individual instruction in all branches. Students received at any time. Fall term begins Sept. 1. For catalogues, address JOSEPH G. FOX, C. E., Principal.

BORDENTOWN FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—Pleasantly located on the Delaware River, 2½ hours' ride from New-York, and 1¼ from Philadelphia. The very best educational advantages furnished, in connection with a pleasant home. French taught by a native, and spoken in the family. Fall term begins Sept. 15. For catalogues address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

FEMALE INSTITUTE—BEDFORD, WESTchester Co., N. Y.—A Family Boarding School for girls, in charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Terms, $250 per year. Circulars obtained of J. Mr. J. Bates, No. 155 Broadway, or address Principals.

MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE—AN ENGlish, classical and mathematical school for boys, corner of 6th-av. and 39th-st. The next session commences MONDAY, Sept. 21. Circulars sent on request, or may be obtained at the Principal's residence, No. 115 West 38th st. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Very thorough instruction in Civil, Mechanical and Mining Engineering, Chemistry and Natural Science. Graduates obtain most desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 9. For the Annual Register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

THE PROTESTANT FRENCH SCHOOL for Young Ladies. No. 13 Livingston-place, Stuyvesant-square, will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars can be found at the above address and at Mr. Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.
Mesdames FORNACHON, Principals.

PROF. AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S English and French boarding and day school for young ladies, Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen the Fall term Sept. 23. For circulars, &c., address the principals at Hanover, N. H., till Sept. 12.

MRS. H. SIMONS, NOS. 265 AND 267 West 39th-st.—English, French, German and Hebrew Institute for young ladies will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.

CLASSICAL BOARDING SCHOOL AT Hackensack, N. J.—Wm. Williams, Principal: will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 7. Pupils prepared for college and civil engineering.

MISS THEODORA ERNST'S FRENCH and English Family School will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14. No. 40 West 30th-st., southeast corner of Broadway.

MISS MEEKER'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 22. Miss Meeker will be at home after Sept. 8.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S BOARDING AND Day School, for young ladies, will reopen at Newburg, N. Y., Sept. 16. For circulars, address the Principal, Astoria, L. I.

MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN HER English and French School for young ladies, Sept. 24, at No. 106 East 38th-st. Miss PERINE will be at home from Sept. 8.

ROSE HILL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR young ladies, Danbury, Conn., will reopen Sept. 1; number limited to fifteen. For circulars apply to Principal, Mrs. C. M. WHITE.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NO. 70 MADISON-AV., will reopen Sept. 23. Letters directed to Mme. L. B. PREVOST, Box No. 1,338, New-York City, will receive prompt attention.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT SCHOOL, for Young Ladies and Children, 240 West 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15th.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, HEMPstead, L. I., 20 mile from New-York by railroad.
Rev. J. J. A. MORGAN, A. M., Principal.
Rev. ROBT. C. SCOTT, A. M., Associate Prin.

N. Y. UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, east of Washington-sq.—Opens Sept. 7; pupils fitted for college, business, West Point; a primary is attached. Circulars at University, Room 9, or 112 7th-st.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL of Dr. F. BERTHES will open Sept. 21, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

MME. HERITAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 236 West 24th-st., will reopen on Sept. 7. Boys admitted at the school until 10 years of age.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, No. 49 Irving-place, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR SIX BOYS between the ages of 5 and 12. For circulars address Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

A HOME FOR BOYS, WITH INSTRUCtion, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

MME. MARTINET'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies No. 49 West 42d-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 14.

THE MISS MARSHALL'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, AT NO. 126 Henry-st., Brooklyn; Fall term begins Sept. 16. Address Mrs. B. B. NEWTON.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 15, at No. 923 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

MME. GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding School for Young Ladies, at Irvington, on the Hudson, N.Y., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, New-York. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

INSTRUCTION.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

Prof. BELOUEST recommences to-day, Sept. 7, his courses of French. For ladies in the afternoons; for gentlemen in the evenings. Apply for terms at the desk, Clinton-place, or at No. 152 East 22d-st.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.—This institution is located on Rutherfurd-place, opposite Stuyvesant Park, and is capable of accommodating more than two hundred pupils. The eighth annual session will commence on the 7th inst. For circulars or information apply at the school.
HUGH FOULKE, Principal.

MISS REYNS' BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, No. 238 East 13th-st., will reopen on the 21st of September. English, French and German in the regular course. Special attention to music and needlework. Miss Reyns will be at home from the 7th inst., except on Saturdays.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING SCHOOL for boys from 10 to 16 years of age, Jersey Shore, Lycoming County, Penn.; $225 a year; healthy and homelike. For circulars address F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

PROF. D. CHERBULIEZ WILL REOPEN his Classical and French Boys' School, for day scholars only, at No. 13 Livingston-place, Stuyvesant-square, on Sept. 21. Circulars at Christern's bookstore.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE—GREAT BARrington, Mass.—A superior family school for boys. Number limited to 20; three vacancies. Fall Term begins Sept. 14. S. PARSONS PRATT, A. M., Principal.

A FEW ADVANCED PUPILS MAY OBtain gratuitous instruction in the higher art of piano playing. Address, with references, ASSOCIATION, No. 310 West 26th-st.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—MRS. R.H. COLES' Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children will open TUESDAY, Sept. 22. Circulars may be had on application or by mail.

THE CHILTON HILL BOARDING School for Boys, Elizabeth, N. J., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 7. J. YOUNG, Principal.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR TWO children, between the ages of 4 and 12. Apply or address Miss J. ORAM, No. 115 Ryerson-st., Brooklyn.

MISS F. B. PRIEST WILL REOPEN HER school, No. 203 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The Eleventh Annual Term of this Institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, and will continue until May 19, 1869. Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. Catalogues and other information may be obtained at No. 37 Lafayette-place, or by letter addressed at the same place to THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden of Columbia College Law School.

LAW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK.—The next annual session will commence on the 1st of October, 1868. Application may be made for all further information, to the subscriber personally, or by letter, at University Building, Washington-square, New-York City.
JOHN NORTON POMEROY, Dean of the Law Faculty.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED AND CORRESpondents for mutual interchanges and introductions. Call or address the "National Teachers' Institute and American Educational Union," No. 737 Broadway, New-York. First established and the only mutual plan, affording unequaled advantages.
RICE & ANDREWS, No. 737 Broadway.

WANTED—BY TWO EXPERIENCED LADY teachers, positions either in schools or families; one is well qualified to teach the higher English branches, mathematics and music; the other, primary studies and music. Address TEACHER, Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH TEACHER, GRADuate, recently arrived in this country, a situation as private tutor or teacher in a school; he is apt to teach French, German and all branches necessary for a professional education. Address J. L., Post Office Box No. 163, Princeton, N. J.

WANTED—FOR A YOUNG LADIES' BOARDing School, a competent English governess, either to visit or reside in the Institute, capable of teaching thoroughly the English language and arithmetic. Apply on Monday, Sept. 7, at No. 267 West 39th-st.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING Music, English, French and Latin desires an engagement; is a thorough pianist, and speaks French well; best references. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 1,504 Post Office.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION in a school as teacher of small children, or as companion to a lady; a good home more an object than salary. Address C. H., Station G.

AN EXPERIENCED LADY TEACHER, a normal graduate, desires a situation; recommendations given. Address TEACHER, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

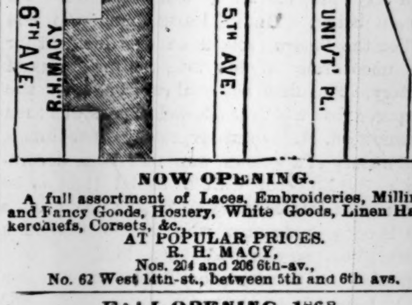
A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, JUST REturned from Paris, would like to give French lessons either in schools or at the pupil's residence. Address No. 47 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS had five years' experience in teaching, desires a position as governess. Address J. S., Box 1,060 Post Office.

A FRENCH YOUNG GENTLEMAN WOULD like to give French lessons at the pupils' residence. Address F, Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A RESIDENT FRENCH LADY teacher. Address SCHOOL, Station G.

DRY GOODS.



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A full assortment of Laces, Embroideries, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Hosiery, White Goods, Linen Handkerchiefs, Corsets, &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
No. 62 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

FALL OPENING—1868.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL EXHIBIT ON
MONDAY, SEPT. 7,
THEIR
FALL IMPORTATION
OF
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
SELECTED EXPRESSLY FOR
RETAIL SALES.
VIZ.:
CHANGEABLE POULT DE SOIES,
CHANGEABLE STRIPED POULT DE SOIES AND TAFFETAS,
SATIN-STRIPED POULT DE SOIES,
WHITE AND COLORED SATINS,
FOR DRESSES AND TRIMMINGS;
"PONSON'S," "BONNET'S" AND "TAPISSIER'S" CELEBRATED
BLACK SILKS,
IN ALL THE VARIOUS STYLES:
POINT APPLIQUE, POINT AND BLACK THREAD LACES,
THE FINEST ASSORTMENT IN THE MARKET:
LAWN AND LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
PLAIN, TAPE-BORDERED, INITIAL AND EMBROIDERED;
RICH LYONS CLOAKING VELVETS,
ALL WIDTHS;
TRIMMING VELVETS AND VELVET RIBBONS,
ALL QUALITIES AND COLORS;
CHANGEABLE PLAID AND CHENE VELOURS,
CHANGEABLE AND STRIPED SILK AND WOOL SERGES.
ALL-WOOL PLAIN AND MIXED SERGES,
CHANGEABLE FRENCH WINCEYS,
PLAID ALL-WOOL SERGES FOR SUITS;
SILK VELOURS, OTTOMAN REPS,
GROS D'ALGIERS, VICTORIA CORDS,
PLAIN AND CHANGEABLE IRISH POPLINS,
DEMI DOUBLES, &c., &c.
A SPLENDID STOCK OF
MOURNING GOODS,
IN ALL THE NEWEST FABRICS;
CASHMERE, PAISLEY AND WOOL SHAWLS,
HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENTS.
LINENS AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
IN EVERY VARIETY;
CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, CASSIMERES, AND TWEEDS;
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, GINGHAMS,
CALICOES, &c., &c.
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

OPENING OF FALL STYLES.

J. R. TERRY will open, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9, 1868, his Fall styles of Ladies', Misses' and Childrens' Hats, London and Paris Trimmed Hats, &c.; also, a large and elegant variety of Fancy Furs of his own manufacture, at both stores. No. 19 Union-square, and No. 409 Broadway.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will exhibit on MONDAY, Sept. 7,
FALL AND WINTER COSTUMES
of the
LATEST PARISIAN DESIGNS.
PARIS-MADE SILK, VELVET AND CLOTH CLOAKS,
SUITABLE FOR THE PRESENT SEASON.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO PRINTERS.—OUR PATENT COMPOSItion for inking rollers is superior to anything in use, and economical. The rollers do not harden, shrink or crack. Give them a trial and be convinced. Your orders solicited.
FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Manufacturers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain. 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 30th day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HUMPHREY B. DUNHAM, of Newark, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 194 Broad-st., in the City of Newark, New-Jersey, before Mr. Staats S. Morris, Register, on the 12th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.—Dated Sept 3, 1868.
W. BUDD DEACON, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 2d day of September, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of J. J. HARCOURT BAGOT, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 20th day of October, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
SEPT. 7, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 17th day of August, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SPENCER SCOTT, of Newark, in the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, and CHARLES G. DAVISON, of Louisville, in the State of Kentucky, who have been adjudged bankrupts, on their own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or either of them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the such bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 194 Broad-st., in the City of Newark, New-Jersey, before Mr. Staats S. Morris, Register, on the 15th of September, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.—Dated Sept. 4, 1868.
W. BUDD DEACON, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of STEPHEN HOYT, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Stephen Hoyt, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 25th day of September, A. D. 1868, at a Court in Bankruptcy at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, one of the Registers in said district, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 28th day of August, 1868.
au31-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEWIS BENJAMIN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Lewis Benjamin, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, individually and as one of the firm of Simons, Hills and Co., and that the 13th day of October, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 2d day of September, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
s7-law3wM*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM NEWMAN, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Abraham Newman, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 14th day of September, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, on the 20th day of August, 1868.
au24-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HIRAM E. STORRS, bankrupt.—No. 1,613.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Hiram E. Storrs, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 25th day of September, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 27th day of August, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
au31-law3wM*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN M. CONNELL, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John M. Connell, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 13th day of October, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 21st day of August, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
au24-law3wM*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN HENRY HAM, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by John Henry Ham, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of September, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 21st day of August, 1868.
au24-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES W. LAWRENCE, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 24th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 28th day of August, A. D. 1868.
au31-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Northern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,047.—In the matter of HENRY KOONS, a bankrupt.—By order of the said Court: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all creditors of the said bankrupt to appear on the 29th day of September, 1868, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, before the said Court at the United States Court-rooms in Buffalo, in said district, and show cause why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated Buffalo, Aug. 26, 1868. M. P. FILLMORE, Clerk.
NICHOLS & ROBBINS, Attorneys.
au31-law3wM

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1868.

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK:

SIR: Notice is hereby given, that at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor, in the place of Reuben E. Fenton.

A Lieutenant-Governor, in the place of Stewart L. Woodford.

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Robert C. Dorn.

An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Henry A. Barnum.

A Clerk of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Patrick Henry Jones.

A Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, in the place of George G. Barnard.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Thirty-three Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States.

A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the First Ward, (including Governor's Island,) Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Ninth Congressional District, composed of the Twelfth Ward, (including Randall's Island and Ward's Island,) Nineteenth Ward, (including Blackwell's Island,) and Twenty-second Ward of the City and County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS also to be elected for said County:

Twenty-one Members of Assembly.

A City Judge, in place of Abraham D. Russell.

A Register, in the place of Patrick H. Jones, appointed in the place of Charles G. Halpin, deceased.

Two Supervisors, in the places of William M. Tweed and Sheridan Shook.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Respectfully yours, H. A. NELSON, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1868.

I hereby certify the above to be a correct copy of the notice this day received by me from the Secretary of State. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

Publishers of Newspapers are hereby notified not to insert this advertisement unless specially authorized to do so. (See chap. 480, Laws of 1860.)
JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 607 FOR 100 SHARES Quicksilver Mining Company stock, in name of RIGGS & CO. Transfer has been stopped, and all persons are called upon to show cause why a new certificate should not be issued in lieu of the one lost. Signed, MARVIN BROS. & CO.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON (via Halifax) TUESDAY, Sept. 8
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY, Sept. 12
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 19
CITY OF NEW-YORK (via Halifax) TUESDAY, Sept. 22
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY at 1 P. M., tide permitting, from Pier No. 45 North River

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.....$100 | Steerage.....$35
To London.....105 | To London.....40
To Paris.....115 | To Paris.....47
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMERS, VIA HALIFAX.
FIRST CABIN. STEERAGE.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
Liverpool.....$90 | Liverpool.....$30
Halifax.....20 | Halifax.....15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer.....40 | St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer.....30
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought at moderate rates by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
PEREIRE.....DUCRESNE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 5
NAPOLEON III.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 19
LAFAYETTE.....BOUET.....SATURDAY, Oct. 3
VILLE DE PARIS.....DUMONT.....SATURDAY, Oct. 17

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $80.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board.
First cabin, $145; second cabin $85.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Second cabin passage free or charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
JAVA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2
SCOTIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16
RUSSIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23
CHINA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30
CUBA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7
JAVA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14
Chief cabin passage.....$130
Second cabin passage.....80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage.....145
Payable in gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to ply regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz:
MANHATTAN.....NEBRASKA.
MINNESOTA.....COLORADO,
With other first-class steamers now building.
COLORADO.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16
NEBRASKA.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23
MANHATTAN.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30
MINNESOTA.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14
From Pier No. 46 North River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $35, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE.
Favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail
EVERY SATURDAY.
From Pier No. 20, North River 12 o'clock noon.
COLUMBIA.....Sept. 12 | HIBERNIA.....Sept. 26
CALEDONIA.....Sept. 19 | EUROPA.....Oct. 10
BRITANNIA.....Sept. 26 | IOWA.....Oct. 17
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $80 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $140.
Steerage, to Liverpool, Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $30.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP FRANCE, GRACE,
Will leave SATURDAY, Sept. 12, at 12 M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 51 and 27 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.
TRIPOLI.....Sept. 10 | PALESTINE.....Sept. 24
TARIFA.....Sept. 17 | MALTA.....Oct. 1
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin.....$80 Gold. | Steerage.....$30 Gold.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
T. TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
RATES OF PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED AND AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon.
FOUR TIMES A MONTH
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
SEPT. 1—COLORADO, Capt. GRAY, connecting with COLORADO, Capt.
Steamer leaving Sept. 9 connects closely with steamer COSTA RICA REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco Oct. 3 for Unina and Japan.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama Railroad.
NEW SAILING ARRANGEMENT.
THE 5TH AND 20TH OF EVERY MONTH,
or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday, from Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., as soon
SEPT. 5—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with new steamship OREGONIAN.
SEPT. 20—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with new steamship NEBRASKA.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will always be as LOW AS ANY OTHER LINE.
For further particulars address the undersigned at Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., New-York.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.
To San Francisco via Panama, by Pacific Mail Steamship Company's new steamer ALASKA, sailing on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.
Freight forwarded by this steamer reaches San Francisco about FOUR DAYS IN ADVANCE of shipments by North American Steamship Company's departure of Sept. 5.
Apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Freight Agents Pier P. M. S. S. Co.
Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 23
MARIMAC, Capt. L. F. TIMBERMAN, Oct. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. S. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23
These splendid steamers sail on scrupulous time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE
ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, on THURSDAY, Sept. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River For engagements of freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
SAILING EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
The elegant sidewheel steamship SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. J. PEAKES, will sail for above ports, from Pier No. 17 East River, on FRIDAY, Sept. 11, at 10 A. M. For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, R. ADAMS, via Nassau, Sept. 10.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Sept. 17.
SAGUA, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Sept. 24.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
GEO. WASHINGTON GAGER.....SATURDAY, Sept. 12
CORTES.....NELSON.....SATURDAY, Sept. 19
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage or freight apply to the agents,
R. R. CROMWELL & CO., No. 66 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C. THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A1 fast and reliable steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest.
Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 9 William-st.
The fine steamship MONTEREY will sail on the following Wednesday.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.
U. S. State passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. S. NONES, Passport Agent, 207 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH GA.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY. FREIGHT AT LOW RATES.
The first-class steamship THAMES will leave Pier No. 13 North River on SATURDAY, Sept. 12, and MARION on SATURDAY, Sept. 19, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 53 West-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN & Co., Agents, Savannah.
Freight received at all times under covered Pier.
Through rates given, and bills lading signed to all points in Florida; way stations on the A. & G. R. R.; Columbus, Eufaula, Fort Gaines, Apalachicola, and all landings on the Flint, Chattanoochie and Apalachicola Rivers, also by M. A. Cohen's line of steamers to Augusta. Goods consigned to C. R. R. of Ga. will be forwarded with same dispatch from Savannah as by combination lines.

FOR MOBILE.
FERNANDINA AND THE GULF PORTS.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch
The first-class steamship
MERCEDITA, Capt. BAXTER,
for Fernandina, on SATURDAY, Sept. 5, at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Cedar Keys, via Florida Railroad, with the fine steamship MARY, for MOBILE.
Cargo delivered, without lighterage, at Mobile in one week.
Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent.
Bills lading furnished and goods forwarded free of commissions.
Has superior passenger accommodations. Apply to
I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.
Mobile agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
9 A. M., for Greenport and all way-stations except Woodside and White Tree.
9:20 A. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
3:30 P. M., Express train for Greenport, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hicksville and all stations east.
4:30 P. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
6 P. M., North Islip passenger train and all way-stations.
All passenger trains connect at Mineola with trains to and from Hempstead and Glen Cove.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. for Hempstead, Glen Cove, North Islip, Northport and all way stations; arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:10 P. M. Takes effect June 11, 1868.
L. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.
CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after Sept. 1, 1868, trains will run as follows: Leave New-York, Grand-st. and Roosevelt-st. ferries, (or South 7th-st., Williamsburg,) at 9:05 A. M.; 3:40 and 4:50 P. M. for Islip and intermediate stations, and at 6:15 P. M. for Jamaica. Returning, leave Islip at 6:15 and 8 A. M. and 4 P. M., stopping at intermediate stations; and from Jamaica 7 A. M., arriving in New-York at 7:50, 8:55, 9:55 A. M. and 6:27 P. M. Passengers for Rockaway and Fire Island will leave by the 9:05 A. M. and 3:40 P. M. trains. Passengers ticketed and baggage checked to and from Fire Island. R. WHITE, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.
On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandize to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn." J. S. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:30 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:20 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Goshen,) to Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5 P. M.—War Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. Sleeping Cars through to Buffalo. Through cars will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, for Boonton, Butherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 6 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 10 A. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

An Illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
2 A. M.—Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and Albany-st., through to Buffalo. Suspension Bridge and Saratoga, without change of cars. Also connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the Northern Lakes. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.
11 A. M.—Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Ol Albany with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the Northern Lakes.
11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Dr wing room car attached to this train through to Saratoga.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day, exceptine Saturdays, attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Canada, C. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. Drawing-room car attached at Albany.
A Sunday train will se run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie an intermediate station, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 8:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad leaving 42d-st. at 8:40 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 10 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY Leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A.M.; 1:24, 4:22, 5:32 and 6:32 P.M. The 5:15 P.M. train will not run on Sundays. The 9:25 A.M. and 1:22, 4:22 and 5:32 P.M. passenger run through to Monsey. THOS. W. CEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—FARE $1 50, being $1 75 cheaper than by rail, and 75 cents cheaper than by any other line. The elegant steamers ARIADNE and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturdays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, and foot of 34th-st. at 5:30 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for Buffalo and all points West, and with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Lake Champlain steamers for Montreal, Lake George, Saratoga and all stations. Also with rail for North Adams, Burlington and points East. Sunday, $2. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 6 o'clock P. M. State rooms secured at office, No. 308 West-st.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave alternately from Desbrosses-st. at 7:30 A. M. and 34th-st. at 7:45 A. M.; landing at Cozzens', Coxsackie, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson; connecting at Albany with 5:20 train to Saratoga and all points North; 6 P. M. train on New-York Central and Susquehanna Railroads. The steamboat SERVIA transfers passengers to Troy on arrival at Albany without charge.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Sunday, 6th, 8 A. M.	Sunday, 6th, 5 P. M.
Monday, 7th, 9 A. M.	Monday, 7th, 11 A. M.
Tuesday, 8th, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, 8th, 2 P. M.
Wednesday, 9th, 8:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 9th, 12:30 P. M.
Thursday, 10th, 9:30 A. M.	Thursday, 10th, 1:30 P. M.
Friday, 11th, 10:30 A. M.	Friday, 11th, 2:30 P. M.
Saturday, 12th, 3 P. M.	

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.—The steamer HELEN, Capt. JAMES THROCKMORTON, leaves foot of Chambers-st., every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at 8½ A. M.; Saturday at 2 P. M. Leaves Red Bank daily at 3 P. M., Saturday and Sunday excepted.

YONKERS FERRY.—NEW STEAMBOAT M. FLORENCE, Capt. BELKNAP.
Leaves Jay and Duane sts. at 7:30 A. M., and 1:30 P. M., for Inwood, Carmansville and 30th-st.
Leave Jay and Duane sts. at 10:30 A. M., and 4:40 P. M. Same landings. Fare 10 cents.
SUNDAY TRIPS.
Leaves Yonkers at 8:30 A. M., and 4 P. M.
Leaves Jay and Duane sts. at 10 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.
Fare Sundays 25 cents. Freight taken daily.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMers ST. JOHN and DREW—One or these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

REDUCTION IN FARE.—TO OR FROM Yonkers, 10 cents; Irvington, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, 20 cents; Grassy Point, 25 cents. The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave foot of Chambers-st. every afternoon at 4 o'clock, making the above landings. On Sundays excepted.) Will leave Grassy Point every morning at 6 o'clock, Sing Sing, 6:45; Tarrytown, 7:15; Irvington, 7:30, and Yonkers at 8 o'clock.

FOR SAUGERTIES, LANDING AT TIVOLI.—The steamer ANSONIA, Capt. OSTERHOUDT, will leave from the foot of Franklin-street every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 6 P. M. Returning leaves Saugerties every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at same hour.

FOR GLEN COVE, LANDING AT WHITEstone, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after SATURDAY, June 13, the new and elegant steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR—Steamer ESCORT, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from Pier No. 28, (Peck-slip,) East River, at 5 P. M. R. H. YUTHILL, No. 156 South-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamer Peck-slip for New-Haven at 5:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.
AT 5 P. M.
THE ONLY FIRST CLASS LINE
TO
BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.
The largest and fastest steamers in the world, having 500 state-rooms.
BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, from Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 5 P. M., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, connecting at Bristol with the Express train, at 4:30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 9 A. M., in time for all conveyances out of that city.
Freight as low as the lowest, and landed in Boston at 8:30 A. M.
JAMES FISK, Jr., Managing Director.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK and BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE COD TOWNS and NANTUCKET.
Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats.
NEWPORT, or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 9:30 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at 12 M., dinner hour.
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 12 Broadway, N. Y.

STONINGTON LINE,
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
Fare always as low as by any other Line.
The new and elegant side-wheel Steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JOHNS, Capt. GEO. B. HULL
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,
And foot of 19th-st., East River, at 6 P. M., daily.
Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 6:35, and Boston at 6:50 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.
Shortest and most direct and strictly first-class, notwithstanding the false assertionsments of other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stoninrton Steamboat Company.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.
THE STEAMER MARY POWELL
leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

LLOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER Bay, Glen Cove, Hempstead and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt. S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.
NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINES.
The NORWALK leaves Christopher-st., N. R., at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30; Warren-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4, North River, foot of Morris-st., at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.
The CHICOPEE leaves North 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8 o'clock; Broome-st., E. R., at 8:30, 11:30, 2:30; Peck slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE and Roslyn, landing at Whitestone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, Motts Dock and Glen Wood. Steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9¼, for the above landings. Returning, will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.
Stops at 37th-st., East River, each way.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to take care of children or do chamber work and waiting in a private family; is a good plain sewer, and willing to go a short distance in the country; has the best of references from her last place. Can be seen at No. 436 West 28th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., for two days, first floor.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., near 28th-st., situations for a large number well-recommended cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, housekeepers, young girls to do, City and country.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as good plain cook; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; no objections to assist in the washing and ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., 3d floor, back room.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MARried woman with a baby six weeks old, would go as wet nurse; good physician for mother. Wheeler & Wilson machine; best City references. Call or address E. N., No. 344 East 18th-st. Ring 4th bell.

WANTED—BY AN INTELLIGENT MIDDLEaged woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes; no objection to travel. None but those willing to give good wages need apply at No. 103 West 40th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker, employment by the day in private families. Address or call at 109 Bleecker-st., in fancy store, for three days. Can furnish the highest reference if required.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as laundress, who understands fluting; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 248 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESpectable English Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and fine washing; good City testimonials. At No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION; is a good plain cook, and can wash and ironer; can bring the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 248 West No. 409 East 12th-st., rear house, first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class cook; understands all kinds, American and French cooking; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, BY A young woman having lost her own baby, wishes one to nurse at her own residence. Call at 423 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., above Avenue A, and B.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as laundress; unexceptionable references as such. Can be seen at No. 127 West 18th-st.

AT MRS. WHITFIELD'S, NO. 404 6TH-AV., Protestant cook, Scotch child's nurse, colored cook and laundress, an English first-class waiterman, cook and housemaid.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING CAPABLE servants can be immediately suited at the NEW YORK EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, No. 1,288 Broadway, near 33d-st.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERman servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY an English married man of long experience; fully understands the profession in every department; can give the best of City references; would prefer a place with some glass or where improvements are to be made. Address H. D., at seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER BY A young man from some wholesale house; has been in business before; is also and willing to work; has a fair education, and will prove a useful man to any house; will furnish the best City reference. Address J. J. D., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, groom, &c., by a respectable middle-aged man; a first-rate driver, pair or four-in-hand; competent to give instructions in the art of riding and driving, breaking in horses; wishes to obtain a good situation. Address J., Box No. 19 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY MAN AND wife, American; the man as farmer, or would take a place as coachman; the wife as cook; understands milk and butter; best of reference. Address G. F., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY SINGLE MAN—A situation as good vegetable and fruit gardener. Also understands the care and treatment of both horses and cows, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address T. M., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble man as coachman, who thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City references; will be found willing and obliging. Address N. K., Brewster & Baldwin's carriage factory, No. 788 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a competent young man, sober, industrious and respectful; has long experience; has the very best City reference. Call for two days at Lowden's Saddlery, No. 79 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble married man as coachman and groom; can take charge of a small vegetable garden if required; best reference. Call on or address JAMES DALY, No. 561 West 26th-st., between 10th and 11th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an Englishman, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; three years' City reference from last employer. Call or address T. M., private stable, No. 4 East 31st-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single man who has a practical knowledge of gardening and the general management of a first-class place. Address J. H., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A competent Protestant man; first-class City reference. Call or address Trainer's Harness Store, corner of 6th-av. and 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a married man, five years' reference from his last employer. Apply or address for three days, W. S., care J. Kink, harness maker, No. 436 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as waiter in a private family; has good City reference. Address WILLIAM, No. 645 Broome-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—ALL FIRST-CLASS GIRLS AND women for situations in families returning to the City and others, cooks, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, housekeepers, &c.; also, a first-class nurse to travel south, at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A GARDENER, A SINGLE MAN, who understands his business, and will be willing to take care of a horse and cows during the Winter months. Apply to W. K. PETTON, No. 275 Bowery, near Houston-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE, BEtween 25 and 40; City reference required. Apply at No. 207 Madison-av., from 10 A. M. to 12 M. Tuesday next.

WANTED—BOOK CANVASSERS FOR THAT new and invaluable work, "The Natural Wealth of California." J. F. GREENMAN & CO., 58 Pine-st., N. Y.

AT BEDELL'S, NOS. 330 AND 332 4TH-AV., corner 25th-st., are wanted a number of servants of every description to fill places now vacant, viz.: Housekeepers, ladies' maids, seamstresses, nurses, cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, waitresses, and girls for general housework.

GIRLS WITH GOOD RECOMMENDATIONS wanted immediately at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 139 11th-st., corner 6th-av.; excellent situations now ready for all kinds of experienced servants; also for girls lately landed.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

MRS. F. W. PUTNAM, NO. 6 MADISON-SQUARE, (23d-st.,) has very desirable suites of rooms with private table only.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN, or gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, desiring a good home in a private family, and willing to pay liberally, can hear of such an opportunity by addressing G., Box No. 2,403 New-York Post Office. A handsomely furnished chamber on second floor adjoining bath-room; storage for trunks; location first-class, and near the ferries.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, WITHout children, desire to let three or

APPAIRS IN PERU.

Earthquake at Lima—Scenes on the Race-Course at Callao—Disturbance in Arequipa—The Yellow Fever.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LIMA, PERU, SOUTH AMERICA, Thursday, Aug. 13, 1868.

Three events of importance have transpired since my last letter. Saturday, Aug. 1, as the good people of Lima were mostly partaking of their breakfasts, at 9 A. M., the severe shock and jar of an earthquake caused every one to desist from whatever occupation he or she was engaged in, and wait in anxious solicitude for the next alarming symptom. There were four very heavy and distinct shocks, and lasting, with diminished severity, for a couple of hours. The rumblings and jarrings of the earth were quite heavy enough to shake boxes and goods from the shelves of the stores, and the doors and window-sashes kept up so constant and lively a rattle and clatter that it made one quite nervous to hear them. Even the paving-stones in the streets seemed to rise and fall in billowy undulations, but without being disturbed from their bed in the sand of the street, and the rumblings seemed like heavy thunder, only proceeding from the ground underneath, and not from the sky overhead, where we generally look for thunder. The animal creation seemed all struck dumb with fear while this vibration continued. They seem to know of the coming of an earthquake long before it is perceptible to any one else, and while the poor donkeys bray in an agony of fear, the dogs howl, and horses and cows stand trembling in every limb. In Callao it was not so marked. Several gentlemen conversing in a store, who had never before experienced the sensation of an earthquake, hearing the heavy rumbling sound, supposed it was the passing by of heavy carts on the stony paved streets, which was so effectually deafening their voices in conversation, and it was only when one of them went to close the shaking doors to keep out the street-noise of carts and heavy drays, as he thought, that they discovered it had been a veritable earthquake. But it was very slight in Callao, and passed away in a few minutes, although it was felt sufficiently plain to set chairs rocking, and the sea danced and bubbled as if lying over red-hot embers. It came to Lima from the north, and passed from Callao out to sea, and probably down the coast. To one who has never experienced it, it is a new and strange sensation, one that you can never get entirely accustomed to, and leaving a feeling of horror and apprehension more and more apparent after every successive shock.

SCENES ON THE RACE-COURSE.

The 28th of July, the great day of national Peruvian independence, the race-course at Callao was the great centre of attraction. Special trains brought down crowds of people from Lima, and special trains ran from the station at Callao to the race-track every hour. As the distance was only half a mile, and the fare was a *sol* a person, (ten shillings,) and as they were packed with people, the Railroad Company must have realized a handsome sum the two days of the races. The track is a very good one, a quarter of a mile long only, in a half circle, lying on the open common, and having for its background the dark blue glistening sea. The horses were in fine condition, the racing, pacing and jumping hurdles being particularly fine; but the Police force was sadly inefficient, and a series of accidents occurred both days, alarming the spectators and chilling the enthusiasm. The first day, as the race-horses passed the grand stand, nearly every one stood upon their feet, and in their excitement crowding upon the stairs leading up on to the stand. These steps were poorly and hastily constructed, and under the pressure and crowding of the people upon them they suddenly gave way, and those upon them were precipitated to the ground in a confused and struggling mass. One old gentleman had his limb so severely crushed that the splintered bones protruded from the skin in all directions, and amputation will be necessary. Others sustained more or less severe bruises and flesh wounds, and the fright of the falling stairs communicated itself to those on the grand stand, many insisting that the stand itself was shaking and toppling—women screaming and fainting, the wounded groaning and being carried off the ground, &c.

In the next race a horse fell while coming in at full stretch, throwing his rider over his head, the horse rolling over and over, and the poor jockey was picked up insensible. He subsequently recovered, but the nerves of so many of the ladies had been completely upset by the two frightful occurrences that people hastened home in disgust and disappointment. The second day less than one-half the number of people attended that had witnessed the failure of the first day, and while jumping the hurdles one of the horses nearly fell, but recovered himself. The winning horse came in a whole length ahead of all the rest. Just as he passed the grand stand he was frightened at a small dog that ran out at him on to the track, and jumping suddenly aside fell, throwing his rider some ten feet into the air, breaking the poor lad's collar bone, and dislocating his shoulder. The horse also broke a leg, (and was shot, as he was rendered completely useless. The track was infested with dogs, and when a Police officer rode on to the track, striking at one with his whip, and trying to drive it off the Course, he would bring about his heels ten or a dozen yelping curs, and be obliged to leave them to bark and snap and yell. Nearly all who were out, except some of the leading families, were on horseback, often in parties of six or ten ladies and gentlemen. These people seemed to regard the track as their own, and would gallop up and down until the shouts of the people warned them of the coming of the racing horses, when they would rein up barely long enough to give them time to pass. The most comical race of the two days was that of the donkeys, and the pony race by little boys was a very pretty and exciting amusement. It was a pretty sight to sit on the highest seat on the grand stand, and look down upon the tents and flags, horses, brilliant dresses and handsome faces about you, while the day was cold and windy, (for Peru,) and the sea as a background, rolled its white angry breakers in. There could not be a finer race course, a more picturesque spot, nor more beautiful women than upon the grand stand in Callao, but the arrangements for preserving order were very imperfect, and the series of accidents dismayed and discouraged the spectators.

DISTURBANCES IN AREQUIPA.

There is serious trouble brewing, and a revolutionary spirit has already broken out in Arequipa. Everyone anticipates a revolution, for the people of Arequipa will not long permit Col. BALTA to hold his seat in peace and quietude. All kinds of rumors are rife, and passengers arriving here from the South are detained and searched, and hardly permitted to land unless their coming here is understood and the motive explained. There has also arisen a formidable opposition down at the North, at Iquique, where, you remember, I mentioned that Col. BALTA had been sent some four months ago, by Gen. CANSECO, to quiet an outburst and uprising of the people. It seems that in order to quell this rebellion, which was quite formidable, Col. BALTA was obliged to burn up and destroy considerable valuable property, and among it some new flour, cotton, paper and saw mills, just about ready for beginning business operations. The property thus burned and destroyed by Col. BALTA's orders was worth some $2,000 000, and the many very wealthy parties whose business interests were thus destroyed own nearly all that part of the coast. In revenge for this destruction of property they have declared that Col. BALTA shall not be permitted to enjoy his Presidential term, and they say they are determined to have him driven out if it costs them $20,000,000. This is no idle threat, for by reason of their enormous wealth they control all the power and people about that section, and they can easily find men to join them in any undertaking that promises excitement. Matters do not, therefore, shape themselves into smooth, plain sailing for Col. BALTA, and every one seems to think another revolution actually at the very door. As Arequipa there can never be peace, not even if her own native freeborn citizen was at the head of affairs. I overheard a Peruvian gentleman yesterday discussing the political aspect of the horizon and admitting the trouble that seemed threatening, and he expressed a wish, which I know finds an echo in every heart in Lima, "that Government would put two men-of-war at Islay and Mejai, and utterly and entirely blockade the port, preventing the people of Arequipa from coming away from the interior, and, as it were, shutting them utterly in. Then," added he, "let them have all the revolutions they want, and fight it out among themselves." Col. BALTA is still very popular here, and his head is considered wise enough to conquer and quell all the internal outbursts. But if the unpopularity of his acts in burning this valuable property spreads among the people who are bitter against him, and the people of Arequipa persevere in their efforts to get him into a revolution, there will be great trouble before him to put down and keep down this rebellious tendency. I am sure that he is the most popular President Peru has ever elected since the reign of old Gen. CASTILLA, but though the people about him would rally to his defence it would be very different in places where he is unpopular, and we may yet see him driven from his seat, as so many of his predecessors have been before him, or the country may be ruined by internal wars and strifes and the effort to keep him in power.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

The yellow fever has entirely abated in Lima. Among the last victims was the renowned tenor, Señor FORTUNA, well known to New-Yorkers as bedonging to the Bateman opera troupe, and assisting in the "Grande Duchesse." He died in Lima, having but just returned from the States.

LOCAL SCANDAL.

The people of Chorillos were considerably excited over the death of Capt. BLAKELEY, R. N., (the inventor of the wonderful Blakeley gun,) and his wife, who died within five days of each other, and were buried side by side, having been only a month here in Lima. It now turns out that Mrs. BLAKELEY, so called, was the wife of Capt. DENNIS, of the Royal Navy, and had eloped from her home, leaving her husband, while Capt. BLAKELEY left a wife and children in England. By the last month's decree of the Courts in London, Capt. DENNIS obtained his divorce, but his wife and her paramour were already gone to another tribunal, where there shall be no human or earthly judgments passed upon erring humanity.

THE GUANO TRADE.

The first of a very large fleet of ships, chartered for guano at the Chincha Islands, are arriving here, and business has brightened up considerably since the fever.

Earthquake at Callao.

CALLAO, Thursday, Aug. 13, 1868.

This evening, just as I was about mailing this letter for the steamer of to-morrow morning, at about 5 o'clock, the three most terrible and alarming shocks of an earthquake which has visited Callao in seven years, were made manifest. For full five minutes, the heavy, rolling, rumbling shock continued, rocking the furniture, and even the houses themselves, with such violence that persons could hardly keep their feet, and an instantaneous rush was made for the street. Here the sight beggared description. All the affrighted people, kneeling and praying in the open street, crossing themselves, and falling in deep swoons, full-length on the pavement; old women kneeling with both arms upraised, screaming and crying; the great bell of Santa Rosa Church tolling and tolling, while the terrified people fled in crowds within the sacred inclosure, and the great steeple swayed and cracked as if every moment it would fall upon and crush the affrighted masses. As far as the eye could see down the long, narrow street, the very street itself rose and fell in long billowy undulations, while out in the bay, the ships tossed up and down under the violence of the tremendous internal jar. While I write thousands of the poor, ignorant natives, Cholos, &c., are on foot and walking with all speed up to Lima, and the cars are so packed with human beings that a special train has been put on to accommodate those fleeing to Lima. The reason of this is the absurd rumor that the sea is coming in and hundreds of people stand upon the mole, watching the ebb and flow of the tide, and insisting in their fear that the sea is rising and coming in. As Callao of old was destroyed, not by the ground opening, but by the sea uprising in a mighty wall, bursting in and overwhelming the place and people, so the horror and fright among the people is the second engulphing of the sea. Had the shock been as severe as it was protracted and incessant, every building in Callao must have been toppled down. The weather has been very cloudy the past few days, and the earthquake that has just shaken the solid earth (and the nerves as well) of Callao, is the most terrible one that has visited the place in seven years, and never one of such long continuance.

A Night of Horrors—Rising of the Sea.

CALLAO, Friday, 9 A. M., Aug. 14, 1868.

Last night was the most fearful night of horrors that Peru has ever known. The sea was rising until midnight, and actually came in fifty feet over the mole, and submerged all the lower floors of the stores and buildings on the streets nearest the water. Ships lying at anchor broke their moorings and drifted into each other. The American man-of-war *Powhatan*, lying here, was run into by a ship, breaking the iron jib-boom of the *Powhatan*, and the *Powhatan*, as well as all the Peruvian men-of-war lying here, steamed up and went away out to sea. There seemed to be a regular under-current of whirlpool, so that ships went whirling round and round! Thousands of people walked the streets all night, and this morning the stores are closed, and Callao seems deserted. A feeling of terror prevails that this may be a second St. Thomas affair; and if there should be another earthquake to-day, affairs would look dangerous. Ships are torn and battered, and the sea at the present writing boils and bubbles like a great whirlpool. Things look doubtful.

I write this as the mail closes, and have only a moment.

The American ships *S. Curling* and *Kendrick Fish* collided, doing considerable damage to the *Kendrick Fish*, tearing away her after rails, wood and other gearing, and she also parted her stern moorings and anchor, and all the ships seemed to move round and round in a steady circle, causing great apprehension.

The Cattle Plague in Kentucky—Proclamation by the Governor.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Official information has reached me that an alarming disease, analogous to and in many of its symptoms identical with "rinderpest," is now prevailing among the cattle of Illinois, Ohio, and perhaps other States. This disease is supposed to have been introduced into these States by the importation of what are known as Texas cattle. It is strongly contagious in its nature, rapid in its progress, deviant of remedial application, and terminating almost invariably in death. Any importation of cattle from the adjacent States into this Commonwealth, for sale, pasturage, exchange or otherwise, during the prevalence of this contagious and dangerous disease, would entail upon the people of this Commonwealth incalculable injury and danger. I therefore feel impelled to use every exertion to prevent so great a mischief.

Now, therefore, I, JOHN W. STEVENSON, Governor aforesaid, in pursuance of the authority vested in me by law, do hereby forbid the importation of cattle into this State for the next sixty days, from any State or locality where such disease is prevalent, and earnestly invoke all the civil officers of this Commonwealth, and the other good people thereof, to see that this injunction is respected and obeyed.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed, at Frankfort, this 2d day of September, 1868, and in the seventy-seventh year of the Commonwealth. JOHN W. STEVENSON.

By the Governor: SAMUEL B. CHURCHILL, Secretary of State; W. T. SAMUELS, Assistant Secretary.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Prayer-Meetings at John Allen's.

Yesterday a prayer-meeting was held at ALLEN'S former dance-house in Water-street, commencing about 10 A. M. and concluding about noon. As usual, the rooms were filled to overflowing, and the heat and stench were almost insupportable. After singing some of the hymns found in the books issued by the Howard Mission, addresses were made by Dr. WARD, of New-Jersey; Mr. ARNOLD, of the Howard Mission; Mr. LYNBURGH, Mr. SMITH and others. ALLEN, who was present with his friend SLOCUM, keeper of a dance-house near by, was exhorted to stand fast; not to let his feet slip from the rock on which he now stands, but to take hold on Christ, and with his help secure a blessed immortality. ALLEN promised to do all this if he could, and at any rate not to go back to his old trade again.

The congregation at ALLEN'S yesterday consisted mainly of well-to-do persons, mechanics, small tradesmen, and a few of the higher classes. One or two well-dressed ladies were present. Except SLOCUM, none of the occupants of the neighboring houses attended the meeting. They, however, stood out on their stoops, and leaned out at their upper windows, occasionally indulging in remarks by no means complimentary to ALLEN. After the meeting was over, ALLEN came out with his friend SLOCUM, and took a walk up the street with him, amid a few hoots and jeers. In reply to a question by ALLEN to a gentleman named "COSY," who was standing on the sidewalk smoking a pipe, as to why COSY did not come to the meetings, COSY replied that when he could be quite sure his pocket would not be picked then he would come. Several other remarks of a similar character were made. It appears that ALLEN'S neighbors, SLOCUM excepted, regard the whole thing as a decidedly good joke, and one that will end by ALLEN resuming his old business again. It remains for ALLEN to convince them that they are wrong.

After the morning meeting an old sailor got into a hot dispute with a young man standing on the sidewalk in regard to religious matters. The old man was asked whether he understood all that he read in the Bible, and replied that he did not, but nevertheless he believed it. "But how can you believe what you don't understand?" said the young man. This appeared to confuse the old gentleman somewhat, but he finally went off, declaring energetically that he believed every word of it.

Another meeting was held at ALLEN'S in the evening, but nothing of special interest occurred.

Open-Air Service at Houston-street Square.

Rev. S. H. TYNG, Jr., preached to an audience of about 3,000 people gathered in this convenient locality at 5 o'clock yesterday (Sunday) afternoon. The weather was calm and bright, and seemed to lend a peculiar charm and fitness to such a service. The reverend gentleman took his text from that passage of Scripture which recites the affecting incidents which immediately preceded the Crucifixion of our Saviour, where the proud rulers of the Jews cry out, "His blood be upon us and our children." This passage Mr. TYNG commented upon and illustrated with his usual clearness and force. The large mass of people were evidently impressed for good, and at the close, when he requested all to uncover while he offered a short prayer, every hat was removed.

A similar service will be held next Sunday at the same time, when Mr. TYNG will preach.

Dedication at Sheep's Head Bay.

Yesterday having been a beautiful day, and enjoyable out of doors, and there being a special attraction on hand at Sheep's Head Bay, there was a large gathering of people at that point. The railroad was well patronized, and by the time appointed for the dedication services of the new Roman Catholic Church there was quite as many people of all ages and kinds, devotional and otherwise, as the wild region of Sheep's Head Bay could well accommodate. Bishop LOUGHLIN, assisted by other clergymen, performed the ceremony of dedication, and briefly addressed the large congregation. The services presented no new feature. The church edifice is plain and neat, possessing all the facilities for carrying on worship and the accommodation of worshipers. The population of Sheep's Head Bay is mostly of laborers and their families. The region is one not much frequented, except by sailing, fishing and chowder parties during the Summer. Many of its inhabitants live on the profits of whisky and articles of that kind sold in humble and unpretentious shanties on the sides of the various approaches to the Sheep's Head. Many thrilling sensations of a romantic character have had Sheep's Head Bay for their foundation. Much social disorder has had its starting place there, and altogether it is regarded as a proper place for a church. The one dedicated there yesterday will doubtless be the centre of much good-doing, so that there is yet a bright prospect for the sequestered population and the reputation of Sheep's Head Bay. Many pilgrims will, in Summer at least, go thither to worship God in the church by the sea.

Opening of St. John's Church, Woodside, N. J.

The new Episcopal Church of St. John, just completed at that pleasant rural retreat known as Woodside, on the Passaic River, near Newark, N. J., was opened for the first time for Divine service yesterday morning. The interior of the church was profusely ornamented with flowers—the fragrant offerings of the ladies of the parish—and, combined with the cheery and tasteful architecture and appointments of the edifice, it presented a charming appearance. A large congregation assembled to assist in the consecration to Divine service of the new temple which had been erected by their united contributions, and joined with the Pastor in invoking the blessing of God on the work of their hands. After the usual preliminary exercises an appropriate sermon was preached by the Pastor, Rev. SAMUEL HALL, from a text in Genesis, 28th chapter and part of the 17th verse

The location of the new church is on Lincoln-avenue, Woodside, in a romantic spot in the rear of a clump of vine-clad trees that partially intercept the view on approaching the edifice, and give a picturesque appearance to its gothic architecture. The belfry which towers to the height of seventy-five feet, and has its base at the intersection of the nave, the transept, and the chancel, is surmounted by a glittering cross. There is an east transept which serves as an approach to the belfry, a robing-room and singers' seats. The roof is equilateral, slated, and ornamented with an iron crest along the ridge. The chancel is 16x17 feet. The furniture of the church is of black walnut, of fine workmanship, which, together with other things in the edifice, has been the special gifts of friends. The *Sacrarium* is elevated a step above the choir, from which it is separated by an illuminated iron rail, surmounted by oak. The roof is of open frame timber, illuminated with tracery work. The windows are from the well-known establishment of EWEN DOMINICK, those of the nave being his individual gift to the parish. The chancel window is a memorial to the late Prof. H. G. COX, M. D., of New-York City, and is the offering of his widow. The bell, a sweet toned one, though not large, is the gift of the Sunday School children of the parish. The church has a fine organ, of MASON & HAMLIN'S manufacture. The architect of the church is Mr. A. C. NEWMAN, of Newark, and he has succeeded in erecting with comparatively small means what may be called a gem and model of rural church architecture. The church is highly creditable to the new and at present small parish of Woodside, which finds itself at the close of its enterprise in debt only to the extent of $1,200, which sum will doubtless be gladly made up by its more wealthy neighbors. The formal dedication of the church will take place on Tuesday, the 15th inst. It is hoped the debt will soon be liquidated, and the church be able to commence its career of usefulness unembarrassed.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE

Official Report by the Cattle Plague Commissioners.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed under the act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed April 20, 1866, for the prevention of the spread of rinderpest and other infectious diseases, having, since the publication of their regulations on the 17th August, had an opportunity of seeing many cattle sick of the Texas cattle plague, and of learning much respecting its history and the circumstances attending its manifestations, and knowing the anxiety of farmers in various parts of the State to obtain information respecting it, have deemed it proper to communicate the following facts for the information of such as are interested in cattle and beef:

1. HOW THE DISEASE IS COMMUNICATED.

We have not heard of a single case of the disease having been taken by any animal that has not been in contact with Texas cattle, or with their excretions. We have had authentic evidence that Texas cattle that have passed over a road, dropping their excrements thereon, have communicated the disease to native cattle that passed over the same road forty-eight hours afterwards.

We have no evidence, whatever, that native cattle afflicted with the disease have in any case communicated it to other native cattle; at the same time we have not felt at liberty to act upon the negative testimony, but in our quarantine regulations we have acted as if the disease could be thus communicated. Sick and healthy animals have been mingled together at several of our quarantine yards, and in no case have the healthy animals yet developed the disease.

2. The disease is aggravated by motion, and ameliorated by fresh air and repose. We have abundant evidence upon this point, which is entirely satisfactory to us. Wherever cattle have exhibited the earliest symptoms of the disease, and have been taken from the cars and allowed suitable food and drink, with rest and fresh air, they have invariably recovered speedily; while those which have exhibited the same symptoms, and have gone forward in the cars from sixty to one hundred miles further, have rapidly developed the disease in its most malignant form, and it has been necessary to send them to the bone-boiling establishments. It is, therefore, decidedly for the interest of the drover to withdraw the cattle from the cars at the appearance of the earliest symptoms, and subject them to the hygienic measures above spoken of.

3. THE EARLIEST SYMPTOMS OF THE DISEASE.

The first symptom of the disease, in all the cases observed by us and by our Assistant Commissioners, is an appearance of languor and weariness, which is unmistakable; the head droops, the ears hang down, the eyes are staring; this sometimes occurs when cattle are terrified, but the stupid stare of the cattle is fixedest in the disease in very different from the furious stare produced by terror. The head arched, strong efforts are made to dung, which are often ineffectual, the droppings being usually dry, scanty and stained with blood. These symptoms are invariable. The urine is generally dark brown in color, and commonly called "black water." This symptom is not, however, always present in the earlier stages of the disease. The coat is generally rough, the hairs standing almost erect. The horns are not, the nose dry, a trouby drool from the mouth, flies settle in great numbers upon, and the animal rarely makes an effort to brush them off. These latter symptoms are not invariable, especially the roughness of the coat. In cases of doubt, the most reliable distinguishing mark is undoubtedly afforded by the thermometer. If in connection with the before-named symptoms, the thermometer introduced into the rectum for two to three minutes, shows a temperature much higher than 100 degrees Fahrenheit, the animal may be safely pronounced to be suffering under the disease. In some cases it has gone up to 109 degrees Fahrenheit.

4. HOW THE MEAT OF DISEASED ANIMALS MAY BE DISTINGUISHED.

The fat has a deep or high-colored greenish-yellow appearance, and has not the firm resistance of health. The lean meat is of a brownish mahogany color, and on being cut into has a peculiar sickening odor. Sometimes the superficial muscles have the natural pink-red tint but the deep-seated muscles, and especially the intercostal muscles, (those between the ribs,) have the dark brown color and nauseous smell.

5. DISINFECTION AND DISINFECTANTS.

Carbolic acid is an absolute and perfect disinfectant. It not only destroys the odor, but kills the virus of the disease. We advise all farmers and drovers, who have reason to suspect that their cattle have been exposed to the infection, to sprinkle the substance known as "heavy oil," which contains about 10 per cent. of carbolic acid, abundantly about the yards where they are confined, and to put some carbolic acid into the water they drink in the proportion of one part of the pure acid with thrice its own weight of sal-soda to 1,000 parts of water.

6. THE DISEASE IS NOT NECESSARILY FATAL.

Several cases have recovered under our immediate observation that have exhibited unequivocal indications of severe disease, at Providence, Communipaw and the National Drove-yards. In some instances the diseased cattle have been pastured where they have had access to salt marsh grass, for which they have exhibited a decided fondness, abandoning the upland pastures, and confining themselves to the salt marshes, and it appeared to accelerate their recovery. In other instances, where such facilities could not conveniently be had, salt was liberally supplied, and a recovery was manifest. Dilute carbolic acid, used as a drink, has appeared to act beneficially; but we do not wish to speak positively with respect to these apparent remedies. One of the cattle which had been very seriously diseased, but was convalescent, was slaughtered in our presence. The fat had nearly recovered the normal color; the lean meat still retained much of the characteristic brown color of the disease. The viscera showed unmistakable marks of recent disease, but were rapidly healing. We barely allude to this most interesting disease in this place, leaving full details for description by our scientific associates.

7. We have reason to believe that our Assistant Commissioners have been very faithful in executing our instructions. We hear from every point that the movement and marketing of infected cattle is effectually stopped. Our Assistant Commissioner, Dr. M. MORRIS, acting in conjunction with the Board of Health for the Metropolitan District, has been indefatigable in devising and executing a series of measures which, if believed, will effectually protect the citizens of the Metropolitan District from the dangers of diseased meat; in fact, we have no doubt that the meat now sold in the markets of that district is far more sound and healthy than it was even before the outbreak of this disease.

8. The Committee for scientific investigation under the Metropolitan Board of Health, has caused an extensive series of researches under the supervision of Dr. E. HARRIS, of that Board, in regard to the chemical, microscopic and chief pathological characteristics of this disease, and also caused most accurate drawings to be sketched to illustrate the pathological changes in the several organs and tissues that are chiefly affected. These, when published, will present an exhaustive exposition of all phases of the disease and give peculiar satisfaction to the public generally, as well as to scientific men.

(Signed) M. R. PATRICK, J. STANTON GOULD, State Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1868.

Suicides.

AN AGED LUNATIC.

For some time past CATHARINE VALLEY, a native of Ireland, 50 years of age, has been confined in the Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island. Ten days since she developed suicidal propensities, and a rope and pair of scissors were found by the attendants secreted under her bed. These were removed and she was watched as strictly as possible, but nevertheless managed to elude the vigilance of the keepers and Friday last, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, was found hanging to the gratings of her cell. She was instantly cut down, and although under electrical treatment she showed slight signs of life, the efforts to revive her proved finally abortive. An inquest was held by Coroner ROLLINS and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts.

A DESPONDENT BOY.

HENRY T. WEISS, a native of Germany, nineteen years of age, who had been residing with a friend at No. 548 Ninth-avenue, was found Saturday morning lying insensible on the floor of the back basement. Medical aid was at once summoned, but all efforts proved unavailing, and the boy died without having recovered consciousness. Coroner ROLLINS held an inquest, and a post-mortem examination made by Dr. JOHN BEACH showed that the deceased had died from the effects of an unusually large dose of morphine. The evidence developed on the inquest proved that WEISS belonged to a very wealthy family residing in Germany, and that he had fled from home on account of disagreements with his stepmother. Arriving here penniless, he had vainly sought the means of livelihood and had been dependent on the charity of friends. He left a letter expressing his thanks to those in this City who had befriended him, but stating that he wished it understood that he was under no obligations to his parents. A verdict of suicide by morphine was rendered.

Escape of Prisoners From the Queens County Jail.

Five desperate characters confined in the Queens County Jail, North Hempstead, L. I., one for highway robbery and four for burglary, made their escape from that institution on Saturday last. From the statement of Mr. WILKINSON, the jailer, it appears that on Saturday noon as he entered the cell to give the prisoners their dinner, one of them who stood behind the door, threw a handful of snuff or tobacco in his eyes, while another hit him a blow in the mouth, which was followed up by a blow on the top of the head with a brick tied in a piece of bed-quilt, knocking Mr. WILKINSON senseless to the floor, when the prisoners made their escape. Mr. WILKINSON, however, soon revived, and immediately sounded an alarm by ringing the Court-house bell, which brought the residents in the vicinity to the jail. Some twenty or more at once started in pursuit of the escaped prisoners, and after a chase of several hours succeeded in capturing three of them. The highwayman was, it is said, concocted the plan for escape, and one other, are still at large. Mr. WILKINSON though badly is not seriously injured.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

BRIEF ITEMS.—Yesterday morning CATHARINE RAY, four weeks old, was found dead in bed at No. 44 Madison-street. It appeared that she had been accidentally smothered during the night by an older brother rolling upon her.... DANIEL O'NEIL was badly beaten on Saturday night, by some unknown men in Chatham-street, near Frankfort. He was taken home by the Police.... NELSON LADUE, 18 years of age, walked overboard on Saturday night, from a canal-boat lying at Pier No. 28 East River, and was rescued from the water by Officer NEALIS, of the Fourth Precinct.

PERSONAL.—The Marquis DE CHAMBRUEIX is at the New-York Hotel. Gen. SANTA ACOSTA, Minister from Bogota to the United States, and Gov. PARSONS, of Alabama, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Hon. JOHN CAUDWELL, Minister to Bolivia, and Senator D. S. NORTON, of Minnesota, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. E. DE VARIGNY, Consul-General of the Sandwich Islands, and Rear-Admiral TRATCHER of the United States Navy, are at the Everett House. Gen. A. BADEAU, of the United States Army, is at the Brevoort House. Major WINSEY, of the British Army, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

SUDDEN DEATHS.—Officer MCDONALD, of the Third Precinct, yesterday discovered the remains of MARY ANNE MOORE, five months old, in the house of No. 67 Vesey-street. The child had died on the previous Thursday, and the remains were already largely decomposed. The Coroners were notified to hold an inquest. The Coroners were also notified yesterday of the sudden death of a newly-born child in a shanty in Forty-first-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues. An inquest will be held.

FIRE IN HARLEM.—At 5:30 o'clock last evening a fire was discovered in NOBLE'S lime-yard, at the head of Second-avenue, Harlem River. The flames were not extinguished until a damage of $3,000 had been done, which is, however, fully met by policies of insurance in three City companies. The origin of the fire has not been definitely ascertained, but it is presumed to have been caused by lime slacked by the recent heavy rains.

ASSAULT.—At 9 o'clock last evening, a party of young men entered the lager-beer saloon of LEON HARDT, corner of Fifty-third-street and Third-avenue, and were soon engaged in a lively quarrel among themselves. HARDT interfering to quiet the disturbance, was set upon by the entire gang and badly beaten. The party then fled from the saloon, but EDWARD SHAY, one of the number, was subsequently arrested by the Nineteenth Precinct Police.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—ADOLPH TOCKMAN, a German, 50 years of age, residing at No. 145 Prince-street, yesterday afternoon attempted self-destruction by severing the artery at the wrist with a razor. He was discovered, however, in time to prevent any serious consequences, and his wounds having been dressed by Surgeon ARMSTRONG, of Police Headquarters, he was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

A DRUNKEN LEAP.—At 11:30 o'clock yesterday morning JOSEPH BRESS, 28 years of age, in a drunken fit jumped from a second story window of No. 25 Leonard-street. He was picked up seemingly in an entirely uninjured condition and taken to the Fifth Precinct Station-house. The Police Surgeons, who were summoned, proceeded to wonder how he had managed not to break his neck.

METEOROLOGICAL.—The mean temperature of the weather during the past week ending on Saturday last was 77° 01'. The highest temperature was on Aug. 30, when the thermometer reached 88° 03'. It rained 4 days during the week; there were 11 showers altogether, occupying 27 hours and 28 minutes. The amount of rain which fell was 7.582 inches.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.—At 7 o'clock last evening a quarrel occurred at No. 38 Madison-street, between JOHN MCDERMOTT and CHARLES HYDE, which ended in the shooting of the latter in the thigh. After inflicting the wound, which is not dangerous, MCDERMOTT fled, and escaped arrest.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ACCIDENTS.—On Saturday evening ANDREW MORAN, an expressman, fell from his wagon, at the corner of York-street and Hudson-avenue, and sustained a slight injury on his head. He was taken to his house in Hudson-avenue by the Police.... WM. CONNON, a boy, had his hand severely cut by the machinery in the paper factory in Sackett-street, corner of Van Brunt, on Saturday. He was taken home.... MICHAEL MURRAY, a boy ten years old, while at work in TANEY'S box factory, in Sedgwick-street, on Saturday, had his arm severely cut with a saw. He was conveyed home immediately.

OBTAINING MONEY BY MEANS OF BOGUS CHECKS.—Sergt. CARPENTER, of the Forty-fourth Precinct, yesterday morning arrested BENJ. F. AMES on a charge of obtaining money from Mr. HENRY BARTOW, corner of Flushing-avenue and Hamilton-street, by means of a forged check. The accused was held for examination.

NEW-JERSEY.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT UPON AN OFFICER.—At 1 o'clock yesterday morning, Officer TERRAT, of the Newark Police, attempted to arrest JACK BRANNAN, in Madison-place, on a warrant charging him with highway robbery, when he was set upon by a gang of nearly a dozen ruffians and badly beaten, and one of them struck him a severe blow on the head with a sharp stone, injuring him so that he is unable to do duty. At a later hour PHILIP DONOHUE and JOHN MANNING were arrested by Officers BONNELL and LAIGHT, charged with being engaged in the affray, and yesterday afternoon BRANNAN was also captured. They were held for trial.

A BRUTAL HUSBAND.—The occupant of a shanty at Hudson City got on a whisky rampage yesterday, and stamped his wife with his feet until he nearly stamped the life out of her. The brute, whose name is CARRET LANCET, was arrested and locked up, and the woman was properly cared for.

TILL TAPPING.—JAMES MCCANN, aged 18 years, was arrested in Jersey City on Saturday night, charged with tapping the till in GARDNER'S store, at No. 333 Grove-street, and stealing $4. He was held for examination.

POLICE ARRESTS.—The Police at Newark made twenty-five arrests for the twenty-four hours ending at 9 o'clock last night. Several of those were for assaults on officers.

FIRE.—At 8 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in ENGLE'S wagon and blacksmith shop, corner of Plane and Orange streets, which was extinguished with but slight damage.

QUIET.—Although the delightful weather of yesterday called out many people, unusual quiet prevailed in Jersey City, Hoboken, and Hudson City.

BOAT RACE.—A boat race will take place today from the Elysian Fields, Hoboken, between BIGLIN and HAYS. Time of starting, 4 P. M.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 5—11:15 A. M.

To-day is a holiday on 'Change. There are consequently no prices to report.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, Sept. 5.

United States Five-twenty Bonds open at 75½@75¾ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Sept. 5—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens steady at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands..... 10¾d.
Middling Orleans..... 11¾d.

The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 36s. 3d. ⅛ quarter for new mixed Western. Wheat, 13s. ⅛ cental for California White, and 11s. 3d. for No. 2 Red Western. Barley, 5s. ⅛ bushel. Oats, 3s. 7d. ⅛ bushel. Peas, 47s. 6d. ⅛ quarter for Canadian. Flour, 29s. ⅛ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 125s. ⅛ tierce of 304 lbs. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 82s. 6d. ⅛ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard opened buoyant at 67s. 9d. ⅛ cwt. Cheese, 58s. ⅛ cwt. for the best grades of American Bacon, 57s. ⅛ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

NAVAL STORES—Turpentine, 26s. 6d ⅛ cwt. Resin, 5s. 6d. ⅛ cwt. for Common North Carolina, and 14s. 6d. for fine.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 5—11:15 A. M.

PRODUCE—Tallow opens strong at 45s. ⅛ cwt. Clover-seed, 52s. ⅛ cwt. for American Red. Sugar is dull at 25s. ⅛ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Sperm Oil, £89 ⅛ ton. Whale Oil, £36 ⅛ ton. Petroleum, 1s. 5½d. ⅛ gallon for refined, and 1s. 1½d. for spirits. Linseed, £31 ⅛ ton. Calcutta Linseed, £52 ⅛ ton. Linseed Cakes, £12 ⅛ ton.

ANTWERP, Saturday, Sept. 5.

Petroleum, 49¾f. for Standard White.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, Sept. 2 P. M.

United States Five-Twenty Bonds 75¼@75⅝, for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Sept. 5—2 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed easier at a slight decline in prices, viz.: Middling Uplands, 10¾d.; Middling Orleans, 11¼. The sales of the day have footed up 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—There are no changes to note in the Breadstuffs market.

PROVISIONS—Lard has advanced 9d., the last sales being made at 68s. 6d. ⅛ cwt. The other articles in the list are unchanged.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 5—2 P. M.

Tallow closed at 45s. 3d. ⅛ cwt. Petroleum is quiet at previous prices.

ANTWERP, Saturday, Sept. 5.

Petroleum, 49f. 50 c. for Standard White.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Sept. 5—2 P. M.

NAVAL STORES—Turpentine has declined 6d., and is now quoted 26s. ⅛ cwt.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, Sept. 5—Evening.

United States Bonds closed dull. The last sales of the issue of 1862 were made at 75⅝.

ANTWERP, Saturday, Sept. 5—Evening.

PETROLEUM closed firmer and 50c. higher. Standard White, 50f.

HAVANA, Saturday, Sept. 5.

The market for Flour is firm. American brands $12 @$15 ⅛ bbl.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Sept. 5.

FLOUR unchanged; there was a limited demand; Spring Extras, $7 50@$9 50; Spring Superfine, $5 12½@$6 75. WHEAT in fair demand; No. 2 Spring, $1 03@$1 03½; sales of No. 1 at 96¾c@97c.; sales after 3 o'clock at 97c.@97½c. OATS moderately active, but prices are unsettled; buyers at 62½c. RYE in fair dem